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North Hastings Review.

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39TH YEAR—No. 31 **Madoc, Hastings County, Ontario, Thursday, August 5, 1915** POSTAGE PREPAID

EVENTS OF THE WAR IN BRIEF

The Russians still hold both Warsaw and Ivangorod,and the Germans are bringing up big guns to batter the defences in front of both cities. The delay in retiring from the Vistula line is evidently puzzling the Germanic strategists and upsetting their plans. So long as Ivangorod holds out no rolling stock can be brought in to facilitate the movements of the German and Austrian armies in south-eastern Poland, and all Von Mackensen's supplies of food and ammunition must be hauled from forty to seventy miles over the most execrable roads in central Europe from the depots in northern Galicia. Were Ivangerod once taken railway communication could speedily be provided along the Ivangorod-Lublin-Cholm line.

The French midnight official report shows that the only portion of the front along which there has been marked activity is the Argonne Forest, in the western part of which a spirited struggle with petards and hand grenades continued throughout the day. The Germans claim the capture of some trenches and 60 prisoners at Four-de-Paris, but the French state that no change in the front has taken place.

General Hamilton reports that on the part of the front held by the Australasian troops on the Gallipoli field of operations a successful attack was carried on Monday against a network of Turkish trenches near an advanced post called Tasmania Point. Three mines were exploded under a trench, and the ground thus prepared was at once occupied. Seventy Turks were killed in and around the works, and the result was to gain the crest of the ridge and improve the position of the British forces in that section of the line.

The Italian report shows that the advance of the army operating on the Carso plateau continues. The right wing was attacked by the Austrians on Monday night near Monte Sei Busi but the enemy were repulsed. The Italian centre advanced and 345 prisoners were taken. To the north, in the Carnic range,the Austrians have been equally unfortunate in their attempts to recapture the positions recently taken. Their losses in these futile attacks have been heavy.

For the Men at the Front

LORD GOD OF HOSTS, whose mighty hand
Dominion holds cn sea and land,
In Peace and War Thy will we see
Shaping the larger liberty.
Nations may rise and nations fall,
Thy changeless purpose rules them all.

When Death flies swift on wave or field,
Be Thou a sure defence and shield!
Console and succour those who fall,
And help and hearten each and all!
O, hear a people's prayers for those
Who fearless face their country's foes!

For those who weak and broken lie,
In weariness and agony—
Great Healer, to their beds of pain
Come, touch, and make them whole again!
O, hear a people's prayers, and bless
Thy servants in their hour of stress!

For those to whom the call shall come
We pray Thy tender welcome home.
The toil, the bitterness, all past,
We trust them to Thy Love at last.
O, hear a people's prayers for all
Who, nobly striving, nobly fall!

For those who minister and heal,
And spend themselves, their skill, their zeal—
Renew their hearts with Christ-like faith,
And guard them from disease and death.
And in Thine own good time, Lord, send
Thy Peace on earth till Time shall end!

—JOHN OXENHAM.

Two Old Text Books

Mr. Charles O'Hara has handed in to this office two school books used by his father, James, when a boy. The one was entitled "Elements of Geography," and bore the date January 23, 1816; the other "The Scholar's Arithmetic," with the date January 26,1814, over 100 years ago. These two books are in good condition notwithstanding their great age. In the beginning of the Arithmetic appears a list of testimonials, one of which, on account of its modern flavor we quote. "The superiority of the Scholar's Arithmetic to any book of the kind in my knowledge clearly appears from its good effect in the schools I annually visit. *Previous to its introduction, Arithmetic was learned and performdd mechanically: since, scholars are able to give a rational account of the several operations in Arithmetic, which is the best proof of their having learned to good purpose.*"

The italics are ours.

Just such reasons as the above is the only justification given the long-suffering public during the last 100 years for the frequent change of school books that have taken place in our Canadian schools. With regard to the text book on geography the case is different. A change is absolutely necessary as may be seen from quoting some of the statistics given in this book. Population of London, England, is given as 600,000. Liverpool 70,000. Birmingham 60,000. The number of soldiers, seamen, etc., is 588,000. The total population of the whole United States is given, according to the census of 1810 as 7,239,903,of whom 1,191,364 were slaves. The population of York, now called Toronto, contained between two and three hundred families.

In speaking of the customs of the original inhabitants of America, the author states that their women wear no more covering than the most relaxed modesty seems absolutely to require, which prompts us to remark that there seems at the present day to be a strong tendency among our own women to revert to a somewhat similar form of wearing apparel.

As Prussia looms up large in the eyes of the world we turned to see what the author had to say about its inhabitants. Prussia, he says, was anciently inhabited by an idolatrous and cruel people. Frederick III. was one of the infidel band of philosophers and contributed with Voltaire and others to corrupt the literature and the religion of Europe. In the light of present events the perusal of this old book furnishes much food for serious reflection.

LACROSSE

Stirling and Madoc crossed sticks for the first time this season on Wednesday of last week in Stirling and at three-quarter time the score stood 6-3 for Stirling, but, owing to the heavy downpour of rain the game had to be postponed, leaving the standing of the teams the same as they were last week.

Stirling and Madoc meet again today, (Thursday, August 5) in Madoc at 3 o'clock and the game promises to be a good one as the Madoc boys have resolved to reverse the score and make a strong bid for the district championship.

Tweed meets Trenton in Trenton today and the results will be anxiously waited for.

STANDING OF TEAMS

JUVENILES

	Won	Lost	To Play
Madoc	4	0	0
Trenton	0	4	0

INTERMEDIATES

	Won	Lost	To play
Tweed	4	0	2
Trenton	2	2	3
Madoc	1	2	3
Stirling	0	3	3

Splendid Record of Havelock Juveniles

Havelock,July 28—Havelock's clever little O.A.L.A. juvenile team showed great class at Norwood on Wednesday, July 28th, when they shut out the homesters by a score of 11 to 0, thereby winning the championship of their district without losing a game. In their district games they have secured 38 goals to their opponents' 7. They will now meet Madoc in the semi-finals. Havelock's line-up was:

Wright, goal; J.O'Brien, point; McGill, cover; R. O'Brien, first defence; Ketchen, second defence; Barnett, centre; Haughton, second home; Copp, first home; Rose, outside, and Bohn, inside.

The game was clean and strenuous despite the one-sided score.

Huckleberry-pickers report an immense crop of berries this season. One man, who has a genius for counting, makes the statement that during one forenoon 152 rigs passed Cooper on the way to the huckleberry rocks, and so far as learned all came back satisfied with their gathering.

Town Council Meeting

Council met in regular session on Monday, August 2nd, in the Town Hall.

Present—Reeve Harper, Councillors Tufts, Whytock, Burns and Wellington.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Burns—Whytock—that communication from H.Bleecker and Dunlop Tire Co. be received and fyled.—Carried.

Tufts—Burns—that W. H. McBain, treasurer, is hereby authorized to sign all cheques drawn on Dominion Bank in making payments for the corporation of Madoc.—C'd.

Whytock—Burns—that the following accounts were ordered paid:

TOWN ACCOUNTS

Dr. W. A. Dafoe, exp. M.H.O.	$ 8 00
M. O'Riordan, salary	21 25
C. St. Charles, salary	35 00
S. Masson, account	10 00
W. S. Harper, account	1 25
White estate, rent	16 25
Fire Insurance	25 00
M. W. Connor & Son, cement	129 50
J. A. Cooper, work	25 55
T. Schofield	24 67
John Henry	19 42
Chas.Miller	16 80
Wm. Carson	24 32
T. Ross	8 75
W. J. Atkins	48 00
John Stewart	13 20
J. Gunyou	20 30
Geo. Reid	25 02
R. O'Riordan	34 20

ELECTRIC LIGHT ACCOUNT

Dominion Express	$ 1 50
R. R. Casement, telegram	28
E. C. Tufts, livery	4 00
Seymour Power Co., power	204 71
" " attendance	16 25
" " local	4 23
Can. Gen. Elect. Co	3 00
" " "	26 26

Tufts—Burns—that bylaw re loan from Dominion Bank be read a first time.—C'd.

Wellington—Burns — that Council go into committee of the whole on by-laws.—C'd. Coun. Burns in the chair.

Reeve Harper—Coun. Wellington—that the Reeve and Treasurer are hereby authorized to borrow $9000 from the Dominion Bank to meet ordinary expenses, High school and Public school requirements for 1915.—C'd.

Reeve Harper—Coun. Tufts — that Council resume.

Tufts—Burns—that bylaw to borrow $9000 from the Dominion Bank be read a third time, signed, sealed and numbered 300.—C'd.

Wellington—Whytock—that Council adjourn till Tuesday evening, August 3, at 8 p.m., in Tufts & Thompson's store.—C'd.

August 3rd.—Adjourned meeting of Council at Tufts & Thompson's store.

Present—Reeve Harper, Councillors Whytock, Burns and Tufts.

Burns—Tufts—that a bylaw to levy rates for the village of Madoc for 1915 be read a first time.—C'd.

Tufts—Burns—that Council go into committee of the whole on by-laws. Coun. Burns in the chair.

Tufts—Whytock—that the rate of levy for 1915 be 24 mills on the dollar, being:—11½ mills for municipal purposes,11½ mills for school purposes and 1 mill for provincial war tax.—C'd.

Reeve Harper — Coun. Whytock—that Council resume.

Tufts—Whytock—that by-law fixing levy for 1915 be read a third time, signed, sealed and numbered 301.

Whytock—Burns—that Council adjourn until first Monday in September at 8 p.m.—C'd.

Communication

To the Editor of THE REVIEW.

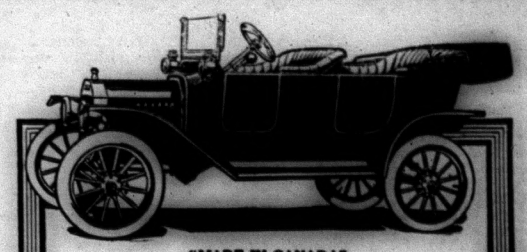
In your interesting issue of Thursday, July 29th, I notice the following heading, "Our Village Sidewalks," and the very commendable hints for improvement of the village sidewalks. Certainly the first impression on a visitor to any town or village is the sidewalks, the private lawns and residences, the crossings and, dare I say, the streets "of Madoc." I find it is a standing joke that the crossings of Madoc are the speed limit for the town. In other villages neat signs are placed at the different approaches showing the speed limit for autoists. Some are 10 miles, some 12 and generally 15 miles the limit. In the city of Toronto 15 miles is allowed,but Warkworth, Richmond Hill and a few other small places show the 10 or 12 miles limit, but Madoc takes the cake in economy.

H. Y. S.

If an outsider might be permitted to make a suggestion, would suggest that the approaches to the crossings, beginning at a distance of six or seven feet, be raised so as to facilitate the passage of vehicles and yet preserve clean crossings for pedestrians.

Card of Thanks

The family of the late James Gawley wish to extend their sincere thanks to their friends and neighbors who so kindly gave their assistance during the recent sad bereavement through the death of their father.



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car Price $590

Prices of Ford spare parts have been reduced an average of ten per cent. A Ford touring car may now be bought' part by part for but $38.87 more than the price of the car ready to run. Another big slice off the "after cost" of motoring.

Buyers of these practical cars will share in profits if we sell 30,000 new Ford cars between August 1, 1914, and August 1, 1915

Runabout $540; Town Car $840; F.O.B. Ford, Ontario, with all equipment, including electric headlights. Cars on display and sale at **Frank Smith's, Madoc, Ont.**

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C. A. BOGERT, General Manager.

This Bank Offers Farmers

a complete and satisfactory banking service.

Sale Notes collected on favorable terms, and advances made on such notes at reasonable rates.

The Savings Department is a safe and convenient depository for your money. Interest at current rates is paid on deposits of one dollar and upwards.

One dollar opens an account in the Savings Department.

MADOC BRANCH: F. COTTLE, Manager.

RED CEDAR SHINGLES
Four grades to choose from.

SILOS—are selling fast
We can supply them in Hemlock, Spruce, Pine and Red Cedar. All ready to put up.

FIRE BRICK and FIRE CLAY
Another Carload just arrived.

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THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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ALEXANDER LAIRD, General Manager JOHN AIRD, Ass't General Manager

CAPITAL, $15,000,000 RESERVE FUND, $13,500,000

BANKING BY MAIL

Accounts may be opened at every branch of The Canadian Bank of Commerce to be operated by mail, and will receive the same careful attention as is given to all other departments of the Bank's business. Money may be deposited or withdrawn in this way as satisfactorily as by a personal visit to the Bank. 824

Madoc Branch - - A. Y. SNIDER, MANAGER

Madoc Sash & Door Factory

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Of all description, dressed and undressed.

LATH
No. 1 Red Pine Lath

SHINGLES
XXX and XXXX Cedar Shingles.

In fact we have everything that you need for that new building. See us, our prices are right. Estimates cheerfully given.

JOHN ROBERTSON

About the Household

Dainty Dishes.

Blackberry Cottage Pudding.—One-third cup of butter, one cup of sugar, two cups of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half cup of milk, one egg and one cup of blackberries. Cream the butter; add the sugar and egg well beaten. Sift flour, baking powder and salt together and add to the other mixture. Beat well; add the berries. Bake in a buttered shallow cake pan thirty minutes. Serve with blackberry sauce.

Blackberry Sauce. — Beat three-quarters of a cup of heavy cream and one-third cup of powdered sugar until stiff; add one cup of crushed blackberries and one-half teaspoonful of vanilla.

Cabbage Salad.—Take half a head of cabbage, shred very fine, and plunge into cold water until crisp. Drain well and put in a bowl. Make a good salad dressing of half a cupful of cream. Add a tablespoonful of sugar and one teaspoonful of salt. If you like a sour flavor, put in a teaspoonful of vinegar.

Rice Croquettes with Cheese Sauce.—Boil a cupful of rice in two and a half cupfuls of milk. If not tender, add more milk. Season with two tablespoonfuls of butter, a pinch of salt, a dash of paprika, and mix with two beaten egg yolks, and chill. When cold and stiffened mold into cones, balls or cylinder forms. Dip in crumbs, then in egg whites and in crumbs again. Cook the sauce well before adding the cheese. Serve as soon as it is melted.

Carrots.—Peel and cut in rounds, in cubes or long strips. Cook in boiling salted water until tender. Serve with cream sauce or toss the carrots in the following mixture: For two cupfuls of the cut carrots take one tablespoonful of sugar, lemon juice, a little salt and pepper. Pour into a saucepan and shake till the mixture is absorbed. Carrots and peas served together are appetizing.

Browned Chicken in Cream Gravy.—This is an excellent way to cook an old fowl. Clean and disjoint a two-year-old hen, and put to cook in a kettle containing at first only one pint of boiling water. Let simmer at least three hours over the low burner or on the back of the range, watching rather closely. As the water boils away, add more, but only enough to keep the chicken from browning. When half done season with one teaspoonful of salt and one-fourth teaspoonful of pepper. Half an hour before dinner bring to greater heat and brown on all sides, sprinkling with flour lightly as it browns. Just before serving add one teacupful of cream and let boil up once.

Gelatin Dishes.

Tomato Aspic. — Two tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatin, half a cup of cold water, three and a half cups of tomato pulp, celery stalk, bay leaf, whole clove, two tablespoonfuls of Tarragon vinegar, paprika and salt. Dissolve gelatin in cold water. Mix other ingredients, heat and add gelatin, stirring until perfectly dissolved. Strain into ring molds, place on ice and unmold on lettuce leaves, filling centre with mayonnaise to which whipped cream has been added. Or fill with cucumber, cabbage or other salad.

Beef Tongue Molded in Aspic.—Make aspic as follows: Four tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatin, one quart of highly seasoned stock, one and a half cupfuls of cold water, juice of one lemon. Dissolve gelatin in cold water. Add hot stock and allow to dissolve perfectly. Strain and use as desired. Have a beef tongue trimmed and partly sliced. Arrange in deep pan, with garnish of egg-whites, capers, etc. Fill in with aspic and allow to chill. Unmold and serve with boiled mayonnaise.

Stuffed Tomatoes in Aspic.—Have as many peeled and chilled small perfect tomatoes as desired. Chop cucumbers and radish, add mayonnaise, and stuff tomatoes with mixture. Partly fill small custard molds with aspic. Lay in a stuffed tomato, top side down. Finish filling with aspic, and set away on individual lettuce leaves, and garnish with star of mayonnaise.

Grape Sherbet.—One tablespoon of granulated gelatin, one pint of grape juice, one pint of water, one cup of sugar, two lemons, one orange. Soak gelatin in half a cup of cold water. Boil sugar and water to syrup and add dissolved gelatin. When partly cooled add juice of lemons, orange and grape juice. Freeze and serve in sherbet cups with mint leaf garnish.

Household Hints.

If peas are a trifle old, try boiling them with a lettuce leaf and a tablespoonful of sugar in the water.

Summer bed spreads should be made of material that is easily washed. There is nothing prettier than the inexpensive dimity.

Tin is an undesirable material for a coffee pot. Tannic acid acts on such metal and is apt to form a poisonous compound.

To iron raised lace, place it between blankets. Or do not iron it at all. If not ironed it should be stretched, while wet, with a pin at each point.

A very satisfactory way to mend shirts that are worn around the collar band is to sew a narrow yoke to fit the neck and to come just below the worn place.

If the fire is running low and a quick oven is needed, try opening the oven door, filling it with cool fresh air. Then close the oven door, and it will heat much more quickly.

To remove water spots from a dress dampen it in lukewarm water. Place a piece of cloth over water spots on right side and press until both pieces of material are dry.

When making baked or boiled custard, the milk to be used should be scalded and set aside to cool. Then make the custard in the ordinary way, and it will be perfectly smooth.

To remove iodine stains from a garment, mix cold starch with water and put the garment to soak in it. Let it remain in this mixture until the stain has entirely disappeared.

For those who are going to buy a large quantity of potatoes for winter use, a much more economical method than repeated small purchases, it should be noted that a dry, dark place is needed for storage, and that all shoots which appear should be broken off.

To fry bacon so as to have it straight, light brown and crisp, invert a perforated pie tin over a larger pie tin, lay slices of bacon smoothly over the perforated tin and place in oven. An even brown color is obtained as the grease trickles into the plate below. This method prevents any spattering of the stove. The bacon is evenly cooked and the grease is perfectly clear for frying eggs. This method is a great advantage when one uses oil or gasoline, especially as the cooking of the bacon can be combined with the baking of muffins or other things.

Zinc is often the hardest thing in the house to clean, especially under kitchen stoves, where it becomes badly discolored. One of the simplest and surest methods is to dry thoroughly the zinc and then go over it with kerosene oil, which must be allowed to stand over night. In the morning this should be wiped with a soft cloth, and more kerosene applied. The oil eats out all the grease and dirt which adheres to the zinc and makes it white and spotless. Zinc-lined sinks or bathtubs can be treated the same way, but must be thoroughly dried afterward.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, AUGUST 1.

Lesson V. The Queen of Sheba Visits Solomon, 1 Kings 10. 1-10, 13.

Golden Text, Prov. 8. 11.

Verse 1. **The Queen of Sheba**—Sheba is sometimes pronounced Seba, and Sheba, the place where Solomon's visitor lived, is confused with the Ethiopian kingdom of Seba in Egypt. Sheba, however, is in Arabia, not Africa. The gifts she brought Solomon were Arabian, not African. The Arabian Sheba was a great spice country. The gold of Sheba (sometimes used as synonymous with Arabia) was noted in Old Testament times (see Psa. 72. 15; Isa. 60. 6).

The fame of Solomon—Caravans passed to and from between Palestine and Arabia. The fame of Solomon (his buildings, his wisdom, his religious fervor—in the beginning of his reign) would soon spread.

Hard questions—Riddles. To put riddles was a pastime among the Orientals. See Samson's riddle (Judg. 14. 12ff.). The Greeks also amused themselves in this way. The Queen of Sheba wanted to test Solomon's wisdom by her riddles. But she had a deeper purpose. She wanted to learn through him something "concerning the name of Jehovah."

2. **A very great train, with camels**—The large number of animals indicates that Palestine was rich in both provender and water.

Precious stones—Arabia now yields the onyx and the emerald. In ancient times she is reputed to have produced the following gems: "adamant, amethysts, chrysolites, hæmatites, sards, sardonyxes, and several stones for which modern jewelers have no names."

3. **Solomon told her all her questions**—There was nothing too subtle in her questions for him to grasp nor too deep for him to discern.

5. The queen's astonishment knew no bounds. And when she saw all that he had done and everything he possessed, there was no more spirit in her. She could no longer compare anything she had with what Solomon had. She came prepared to criticize; she was soon lost in admiration.

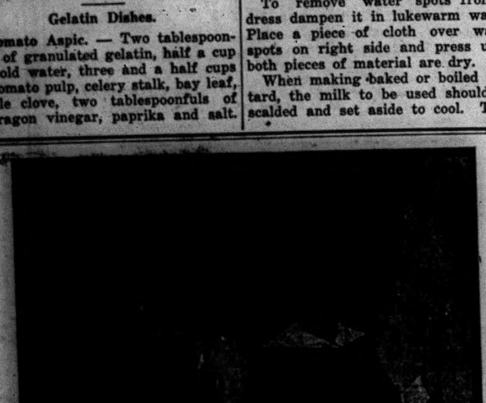
8. **Happy are thy men, happy are these thy servants**—Those who were in a menial position, as well as the immediate surrounding of Solomon, were blessed because they all could hear the words of his wisdom.

9. **Blessed be Jehovah thy God**—The Queen of Sheba did not look upon Jehovah as her God. She could think of him only as a tribal God, the God of Solomon and his people. But she is unstinted in her praise of this "heathen" God. Compare the confession of Hiram (1 Kings 5. 7; 2 Chron. 2. 12) and Cyrus (Ezra 1. 3).

10. **A hundred and twenty talents of gold**—This gift has been variously estimated at between one million and a quarter and four million dollars of our money. King Hiram of Tyre gave Solomon an exactly similar amount: "sixscore talents of gold" (1 Kings 9. 14).

13. Solomon gave his visitor all she asked for and then added something on his own account. "He gave her this, not because she had desired it, but because he had desired it; not for her heart's seeking, but out of his heart's wishing to bestow." This was the "royal bounty," "the added gift," "the best of all; that upon which she would think with greatest pleasure, and of which she would speak with the greatest pride" (Alexander McKenzie, The Open Door, page 39f).

London Bridge has been burned down six times.



Washable Clothes the Tiny Tots will Need.

8691-8902.

Particularly in summer must the children have a copious supply of sturdy, cool, washable dresses. The two shown above, Ladies' Home Journal Patterns 8691 and 8902, are excellent examples of the variation in the waistline in children's clothes, the former having an Empire and the latter a French waist. Pattern 8691, a Girls' Empire Dress, is suitable for challis, lawn, batiste, or any soft material, with yoke and sleeves cut in one, a shield opening in front, a turn-down collar, three-quarter length sleeves with band and turn-back cuffs. Pattern 8902, a Girls' Long-Waisted Dress, opens in front, has turndown collar, full-length sleeves, with turn-back cuffs and a four-gored skirt with inverted box-plaits at each seam.

The first is made in sizes 2, 4 and 6 years, requiring in size 4, 2¼ yards 27 inch, 1⅞ yards 36 inch, or 1¾ yards 42 inch material, with ⅜ yards of 24 inch contrasting material. The latter is made in sizes 4 to 12, requiring in size 8, 4 yards 27 inch, 3¼ yards 36 inch, or 2¼ yards 42 inch material.

Patterns, 15 cents each, can be purchased at your local Ladies' Home Journal Pattern dealer, or from The Home Pattern Company, 183-A George Street, Toronto, Ontario.

Italians Use Bulls to Charge Defences.

During the attack on the fortifications of Monte Corada, the Italians employed savage bulls, which were rushed against the barbed wire with their horns lowered. This novel method of attack was completely successful, and the infantry, following up, carried the fort which was being attacked. The garrison, after a short resistance, threw down their arms.

HEALTH

Ulcers.

An ulcer is a sore on the surface of the skin or on the membrane that lines the inside of the body. It spreads by the gradual death of the living tissue along its edges, and shows little or no disposition to heal naturally. As the tissue dies, a depression appears in the centre of the ulcer, with a slightly raised edge where the healthy tissue ends. The depressed centre or "floor" of an ulcer is covered with "granulations," which are little masses of cells at work making connective tissue. When the ulcer is getting well, and the granulations are not interfered with, the connective tissue gradually draws the edges of the ulcer together. When the healing process has started there will be a blue line to show how far the healing has gone.

Ulcers may be local or constitutional. Local ulcers are confined to one part of the body, alhough there may be several at a time, whereas ulcers that are of constitutional origin often appear in different parts of the body. In persons who, for some reason, are unable to set up a vigorous healing process, a local ulcer usually follows an abrasion of the skin. In some cases poor circulation causes an eczema, which, in its turn, leads to furious scratching; that breaks the surface of he skin and results in an ulcer that may take weeks and months to heal. That may be seen in varicose ulcer of the leg, and in the ulcer that follows a broken-down chilblain. When the surface of a healthy person's skin is broken it tends to heal quickly; when the healing does not take place, but a long-standing sluggish sore remains, a low degree of vitality is indicated. The low vitality may be the result of some disease or constitutional taint, such as tuberculosis, diabetes, or scrofula; or it may come simply from the weakness of old age, or from the debility that follows typhoid fever or grippe.

One of the most important things in the treatment of an old ulcer is to give it complete rest. An ulcer of the leg will never heal while the patient persists in walking about, but healing will usually begin at once if the patient stays in bed. Everything must be done to improve the general vitality so that the system shall have the proper material with which to carry on the work of healing. The physician in charge should direct the local antiseptic treatment. Youth's Companion.

Health Notes.

To relieve inflamed eyes, bathe them in water that has been poured boiling hot on the pith of elder.

A dash of lemon juice in water is an excellent tooth wash; it not only removes tartar, but it sweetens the breath.

Be sure never to pour medicine back into the bottle. Never fail to shake the bottle before taking a dose of the contents. If there be any sign of sediment, shake it more.

A potato poultice is an excellent substitute for linseed. Boil the potatoes in a bag for this purpose, and when they are soft bruise them into a mass and apply them in the bag to the patient.

As a rule, one mile of railway takes 270 tons of rails.

The Reaching Toward God

No Life Can Be a Failure Which Is Consecrated To Him.

Subject: "Making Life Worth While." St. Luke xii., 13-23.

There is no more miserable cry that ever escaped the lips of a discouraged man than this: "Life is not worth living!" It is a cry which shows that ignorance and laziness have gotten hold of the man and that he fails to realize his divine birth and his divine opportunity. It is a sad thing in this world when a man, through his own fault, has no communication with his father; but it is a sadder thing when a man has no communication with God, his Heavenly Father. No man can really know God and think that life is not worth living. Moreover, a man with energy and character desires to make his life count for something. He wishes to have it accomplish some lasting good and therefore he puts forth every effort and seizes every opportunity in order that his life may, as it were, fulfil itself. Such a man, however, unless he hears God call and knows himself to be God's servant, can hardly reach the highest and best. The inspiration of life comes from the knowledge, first, that I am God's child placed in the world to do a work for Him, and, second, that the opportunity afforded by the world around me calls forth my love and excites my zeal. There is not much difference between the man who works only for himself and the man who says that there is no work to be done, and that existence is a fraud. One may appear a little higher than the other in the measurement which is human, but in God's sight they both fail to realize the exact truth of living.

The Worth-While Life.

The worth-while life, first of all, defines its boundaries. It cries intelligently, "I came from God, I go to God, I am here to serve God." If a man is a mystery to himself he can hardly bring other men to use life as they ought. If a man is ignorant concerning his origin, he cannot meet and solve the problems of life. But how simple life becomes, after all, when these three great declarations bound it! All the confusion and complexity weaken, as it were, before the majesty of this threefold divine truth concerning man.

Again, the worth-while life seeks for certain graces in order that it may accomplish its work. It strives after unselfishness, generosity and kindness in dealing with men. It seeks to develop hopefulness, and cheerfulness, and courage in connection with its own actions. It has faith, and a vision, and endurance as regards God. All of these graces it seeks to put on and make a part of itself in order that it may do well the work committed to it. We must not fail to clothe ourselves with these necessary virtues, for without them we cannot live as we ought, nor can we accomplish that which is before us.

Once more the worth-while life strives after high and splendid ideals. It does not neglect little things, but at the same time it bravely reaches after big things, that is, things which are of great moment. Faithfulness in the little duties of everyday life is fine, but it ought to lead normally to a large vision and a large endeavor. It is easy to become provincial in everything. In our religion, our business, our community life, there must come a breath of worldwide opportunity to touch our brows and our brains, and we must find ourselves as a part of the "universal." I can do my work better, no matter how detailed and little that work may be, if I think of myself as one of a great multitude; as one striving to be faithful in little things, but as one who is lifting his eyes to the hills. The worth-while life is unlimited in its desire and in its effort.

It Is Goodness That Tells.

But we must not forget that which our Scripture passage so eminently suggests: "the reaching toward God," which makes us know that righteousness and faith are, after all, the great things to be spread abroad throughout the world. I am not successful because I have money, nor can my success be measured by popularity, nor even by genius. It is goodness that endures. It is goodness that acts as a leaven to make the whole of life better, and it is goodness that rises in indignation to strike down wickedness and to place truth upon the throne. This goodness comes from God. It results from the soul's opening itself and letting the spirit of Christ enter in. It comes from constant fellowship with Him, the loving Friend, and it come from using those blessings which He has placed in our hands that through them we may hold ourselves in blessed bondage to Him Who is invisible.

The first thing, then, for us all to learn if we would make life worth while is that we should be Christians. Then, having given our hearts to God, we can go out with assurance to do His work and know that we cannot fail because He has sent us as His ambassadors. No life can be a failure which is consecrated to God and gives itself earnestly and enthusiastically and loyally to the task of preparing the world for the coming of Christ.

"A little gold amidst the gray,
That's sunshine;
A little brightness on the way,
That's sunshine;
A little glimpsing of the blue,
A little widening the the view,
A little heaven breaking through,
That's sunshine.

"A little smiling through the tears,
That's sunshine;
A little faith behind the fears,
That's sunshine;
A little pressure of the hand,
A little yielding of demand,
A little grace to understand.
That's sunshine.

Floyd W. Tomkins.

Gray's immortal "Elegy" took him seven years to write.

Four blast furnaces are now in operation at the Dominion steel plant at Sydney, N.S.

Mrs. Mary Jane Stephens of West St. John, N.B., has three sons and a son-in-law in the 26th Battalion, now in England.

NERVOUS CHILDREN

Hard Study and Too Little Exercise Leads to St. Vitus Dance.

There is much criticism of modern educational methods that require too much work of school children, allowing them too little time for play and preventing sufficient out-of-door exercise. When the study of music or any other accomplishment, with the necessary practice, is added the strain is increased. Under these conditions the blood becomes impoverished and fails to nourish the nerves. The child becomes restless, and twitching of the muscles follow. Sometimes the child stumbles in walking and drops what it tries to hold. Pallor, listlessness and irritability are symptoms that early show that the blood and nerves are failing to meet the demands made upon them, and that St. Vitus dance has fastened its hold upon the child.

In this condition there is no tonic can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which build up the blood, strengthen the nerves and safely help to meet the demands of the growing child. Out-of-door exercise, nourishing food, plenty of sleep with these tonic pills will cure even the most severe cases of St. Vitus dance. We offer the following proof: "Up to the age of ten years," says Mrs. Johnson, of Hemford, N.S., "my son Calvin was as healthy and rugged as any child could be. Then he began to complain that his eyes hurt him, and of pains in the head, and began to fall back in his studies at school. Then I noticed a twitching of the muscles of his face and arms, and later his whole body seemed to be in constant motion. Our family physician was called in and pronounced the trouble a severe attack of St. Vitus dance. He was under the doctor's treatment for some three months, but did not seem to improve. We had taken him from school, and were careful that nothing should excite him, but notwithstanding he grew worse, and the least start would bring on attacks of hysteria. This went on for some months until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were brought to my attention, and we decided to give him this medicine. After using a few boxes there was a noticeable improvement, and by the time he had taken nine or ten boxes he had recovered his former good health. There has been no sign of a return of the trouble, and I can scarcely say how thankful we feel for the complete restoration o four son's health."

Parents who find their growing boys or girls becoming nervous should lose no time in giving them Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You may ward off an attack of St. Vitus dance, or if the trouble has reached that stage the Pills will effect a cure. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A SHORTAGE OF SHIPS.

Serious Handicap on the Lumber Trade of British Columbia.

It is evident from reports on trade conditions in British Colubia which have just been received by officers of the Canadian Northern Railway Company, that the war in Europe was not the entire cause of the business depression, from the effects of which the people in the coast province are now recovering. Representative business men from Vancouver and Victoria almost unanimously advance the opinion, that speculations of the boom period in real estate, account for the greater portion of their troubles. They add that the European conflict has had the effect of complicating conditions of trade, but contend that the slowing down of provincial commerce may justly be attributed to the economies British Columbians were forced to resort to in order to meet the payments for the real estate they had purchased long before, in the hope of obtaining a prompt and excessive profit. But it also seems from the reports, that the days of discipline have resulted in the formation of a new perspective towards business generally, and the revival which now appears to be imminent will find a people without illusions and with a more intelligently directed courage waiting to take advantage of its opportunities. These reports to the C. N. R. are supplementary to those published recently in connection with the survey of trade conditions in Canada, which was conducted by that company.

In British Columbia, the worst effects, commercially, of the war overseas, have been experienced by the men engaged in the lumbering industhy. The demand for building material from the people in the Prairie Provinces fell off sharply almost immediately after the outbreak of hostilities, and has not yet returned to its former volume. This undoubtedly adversely affected a number of smaller operators, or at least those enterprises lacking adequate backing, but the larger concerns which were well financed have been able to easily weather the re-adjustment period. At present, it would appear that the mills in British Columbia would be doing a much larger business if ships were available to move the product to its destination. A shortage of bottoms as a matter of fact, appears to be the chief handicap. While prices have eased off somewhat, the shrinkage has been taken up, possibly more than taken up by better, and what a manufacturer describes as "more tractable," labor. A remedy for the price trouble is being sought in plans for the organizing of a central selling agency, similar to that operating in the State of Washington.

The mill men on the coast say that stocks of lumber all over the world are badly in need of new supplies. If from the confidence engendered by the harvesting of a good crop, building resumes its former activity in the Prairie Provinces, and vessels are able to clear to newly developed markets in Great Britain, the West Indies, and the American Atlantic Coast States, they expect a business which will tax all their available facilities. In the meantime, it is shown that one mill in Vancouver is working overtime on new orders, which will keep it busy for a considerable period, and other lumber men are in daily expectation of orders for large quantities of building materials for reconstruction in Europe. There are evidences that the clear spruce of British Columbia is meeting with favor for the construction of aeroplanes, and several small supplies have been delivered.

The credit situation in the Province is improving, and it seems to be the general opinion that obligations have been well met when conditions are considered. Lumbermen report that their collections are satisfactory. The weaker dealers are not in the market to any extent, and the stronger firms are able to meet demands made upon them. Export lumber is sold on a basis of cash on delivery.

The Department of Agriculture for British Columbia, reports by wire that the agricultural situation is distinctly encouraging, and that weather conditions are favorable for growth. Increases are reported in land clearing, and in the areas devoted to crops of all kinds. The profits of poultry raising have been reduced to some extent owing to the high price of grain, but there has been satisfactory increase in dairying. In small fruits there is a fair crop. The selling organizations have been improved, and prices have been excellent so far. Truck farming is increasing, and the British Columbia produce is largely displacing imports from the United States. The prices for beef, pork and mutton are good and likely to so continue. There is a satisfactory increase in hog raising. The establishment of public markets is proving very satisfactory, and is reducing the cost of living. Unskilled labor at low prices is plentiful; skilled labor is difficult to obtain, and fairly good prices are paid. The report adds that comparatively little grain will be imported from the Prairie Provinces this year on account of the larger area sown. The tendency appears to be for city people to exchange town properties for farm lands, and many appear to be anxious to leave the town and engage in agricultural work. A large increase in production is looked for in the next few years.

Controls Liquor Sales.

Under the powers conferred by the Defence of the Realm Act the British Government by an Order-in-Council decided to take over the control of the sale and supply of intoxicating liquors in many districts where war material is being made and loaded, unloaded or otherwise dealt with. The districts affected include the city of Bristol and surrounding towns, Avonmouth, Newhaven, Southampton, Newport, Cardiff, Barry, Barrow-in-Furness, Liverpool and adjoining towns, and most of the munition and shipbuilding centres in Yorkshire.

Members of Parliament of all parties have undertaken a campaign to thank the employers and workmen in munition contracts for the work they already have done, and to urge upon them the vital importance of turning out as great a quantity of munitions the country is capable of producing.

BUILT A MONUMENT

The Best Sort in the World.

"A monument built by and from Postum," is the way a man describes himself. He says:

"For years I was a coffee drinker until at last I became a terrible sufferer from dyspepsia, constipation, headaches and indigestion. (The effects on the system of tea and coffee drinking are very similar, because they each contain the drug, caffeine.)

"The different kinds of medicine I tried did not cure me, and finally some one told me to leave off coffee and take up Postum. I was fortunate in having the Postum made strictly according to directions on the pkg., so that from the start I liked it.

"Gradually my condition changed. The old troubles disappeared and I began to feel well again. My appetite became good and I could digest food. Now I am restored to strength and health, can sleep sound all night and awake with a fresh and rested body.

"I am really a monument built by Postum, for I was a physical wreck, distressed in body and mind, and am now a strong, healthy man. I know exactly what made the change; it was leaving off coffee and using Postum."

Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont. Read, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

USIT

Has Removed Wrinkles For Over 2,000 Years

Since the time of Cleopatra, the beauties of the East have preserved their fresh bloom of youth and kept their skins free from all wrinkles by the application of a combination of Oriental oils, the preparation of which is a secret handed down from generation to generation.

A Canadian traveler in Egypt was fortunate enough to secure the secret from an Arab. After exhaustive tests of the preparation in England, United States and Canada, the preparation has been placed in the hands of druggists everywhere under the trade marked name of Usit.

Usit Mfg. Co., Ltd., 476 Roncesvalles avenue, Toronto, Ont.

WHAT SCIENCE COULD DO FOR US

SCIENTISTS OF BRITAIN SHOULD BE MOBILIZED.

The British are Great Inventors, But Opportunities are Neglected.

The British Empire is mobilizing its industries for the manufacture of shells at last in the tenth month of the war. When shall we mobilize our scientists? asks a British writer. The urgency of this question is emphasized by the news that the French Academy of Science is about to be placed in the closest possible touch with the French army. Officers are to inform the academy of new needs as they arise and to submit questions for solution. Thus in present conditions wire entanglements are usually removed by a very clumsy process—using high-explosive shell to tear down their supports. It might be possible to devise some more effective scientific means of achieving this end. Similarly with gas. The present idea is to meet poisonous gas by the issue of respirators. It would be better and quite as practicable to neutralize the asphyxiating gas with some other gas or vapor. To give an example, chlorine fumes would be rendered harmless by soda solution sprayed. In place of choking vapor there would be a snowfall of a solid viscous substance, chlorine of sodium, or common salt.

The Germans mobilized their scientists and physicists for military purposes as they mobilized their whole nation. The war is more and more becoming a matter of science.

British Brain Best.

The scientists have given them various kinds of asphyxiating gases and bombs charged with formaline and other choking fumes. They have turned out high explosives in gigantic quantities and of relative stability. When the allied blockade interfered with the supply of nitrates—and nitric acid is an essential ingredient in every explosive—the German chemists produced their plant by which nitrogen was extracted from the air. They have anticipated every move of the allies and have sprung surprise after surprise upon us.

There is an ill-founded idea that the British are inferior to the Germans in scientific acquirements and inventiveness. This has been much exploited by the Huns, but it is sheer nonsense. One of the most famous American millionaires states that he has made an immense fortune out of British brains and declares that the British are greater inventors even than the Americans. Sir William Ramsay recently showed that the most remarkable chemical inventions of the last few years were the achievement of Englishmen.

Unemployed Skill.

Even in military matters we have shown originality. In the application of heavy artillery to war, for example, the British led the way. In India, so far back as the Mutiny, they took weapons of the largest size that then existed into the field. They forgot or dismissed what they had done, to be disagreeably surprised when the Germans in this war turned up with 11-inch and 16-inch howitzers.

So with the machine-gun, of which the Germans are making so enormous a use. The British army—after the French discarded their mitrailleuses—was the first in Europe to be equipped with this pattern of weapon and to grasp its value. Having done this it stood still and was content with a tiny allowance of these guns. The Germans ordered just before the war 50,000 machine-guns. The result is that they are able to hold their trenches to-day with machine-guns worked by half a dozen men, whereas we, for want of these weapons, are compelled to cram our lines with men and thus to offer the German high-explosive shells a splendid target.

State and Chemists.

Britain led the world in the adoption of the Dreadnought type, and here again the Germans merely copied us. The one real German invention is the Zeppelin, and to this—if we had taken pains, gone to our men of science and been content to spend a little money—a reply could long since have been discovered. But while harping upon the importance of science and the value of it to the State, there is no class which our politicians so much fear as the chemists, physicists, and men who know their business.

The State's idea of the chemist was shown in an English advertisement last year offering the princely salary of £2 5s. a week to a first-rate chemist required for research work in one of the Government laboratories. While tens of millions have in the past been expended on teaching small boys and girls to read and write, the princely sum of £4,000 a year has been allotted by the State to the Royal Society for Research. It sounds like a grim joke, but unhappily it is true.

Will Quickly Cure Any Sour Stomach

Relieves Fullness After Meals.

"When I was working around the farm last winter, I had an attack of inflammation," writes Mr. E. P. Dawkins, of Port Richmond. "I was weak for a long time, but well enough to work until spring. But something went wrong with my bowels for I had to use salts or physic all the time. My stomach kept sour, and always after eating there was pain and fulness, and all the symptoms of intestinal indigestion. Nothing helped me until I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Instead of hurting, like other pills, they acted very mildly, and seemed to heal the bowels. I did not require large doses to get results with Dr. Hamilton's Pills, and feel so glad that I have found a mild yet certain remedy. To-day I am well—no pain, no sour stomach, a good appetite, able to digest anything. This is a whole lot of good for one medicine to do, and I can say Dr. Hamilton's Pills are the best pills, and my letter, I am sure, proves it.

Refuse a substitute for Dr. Hamilton's Pills of Mandrake and Butternut, sold in yellow boxes, 25c. All dealers, by The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

Hot Weather Hints.

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, of Washington, has promulgated a few "hot weather do's and don'ts." Here they are:

"Eat everything, but moderately.

"Abstain from alcohol and tobacco.

"Drink plenty of cold water, but do not gulp it.

"Never drink with meals, but immediately after.

"Eat plenty of fruits and vegetables.

"Abstain from sweet soda fountain drinks, unless the syrup is used sparingly in them.

"If you eat moderately and refrain from drugs, do not be afraid of sunstroke."

Tea Is a War Munition.

Tea is being used as the most portable beverage ration in the trenches in Europe. The belligerent Governments are buying immense quantities and the troops are acquiring a taste for tea that will greatly increase the future consumption. Cheap tea is a thing of the past now that the new demand has arisen, and rising prices may be expected for some time.

A True German Flag.

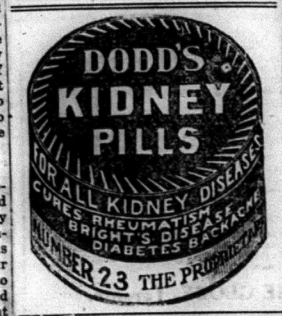
The German flag would be a rainbow if it included all the colors of the various kingdoms, principalities or states of the German empire. The black and white and the eagle in the German flag are Prussian, and in the staff head corner is the canton, black, white and red representative of the North German confederacy, which was established in 1867.

The colors of Bavaria are blue and white; Hanover, yellow and white; Saxony, white and green; Wurtemberg, black and red; Mecklenburg-Strelitz, red and yellow and blue; Brunswick, blue and yellow; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, green and white; Schaumberg-Lippe, blue, red and white. The colors of Waldeck are black, red and yellow; Pomerania, blue and white; Baden, red and yellow; Hesse, red and white; Hanover, yellow and white.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Rumania Owes Much to King.

To King Charles, Rumania owes most of its modern development. He was one of the most progressive of monarchs. He built up an army of the first class, carried out great national works, inspired and supported an educational system, encouraged railway development, and organized the agriculture of the country so effectively that Rumania is now one of the principal grain exporting countries of the world.



RENOVATING BUILDINGS.

Canadian National Exhibition Authorities Taking Precautions.

It will be interesting to stockmen generally to know that the most extraordinary precautions are being taken by the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, to thoroughly disinfect all sheds and buildings to be occupied by livestock during the coming Fair, Aug. 28 to Sept. 13.

Immediately after the military authorities had removed the last of the horses housed at the grounds over the winter, a meeting of the chairmen in charge of the different branches of the livestock department at the Exhibition met and decided to at once seek Government co-operation in the work of disinfecting and cleansing the grounds.

A large force of men have since been engaged at the work of immunizing every inch of space, in which task they are using the most thorough methods. Floors, walls, ceilings, stalls and every nook and cranny that might prove a lurking or breeding-place for germs are being treated with specially prepared disinfectants of extra strength and effectiveness.

Before the livestock are housed at the grounds previous to the Fair the Exhibition Board will have all buildings inspected by the Veterinary General, who will come from Ottawa for the purpose. The Ontario Government, too, will conduct an independent inspection, and it will be a very elusive germ indeed that will be able to dodge this combined attack.

Calling Bismarck's Bluff.

Bismarck was conferring the Iron Cross on a hero of the ranks, and, being in a humorous mood, he said: "I am authorized to offer you, instead of the Cross, a hundred thalers. What do you say?"

"What is the cross worth?" asked the soldier.

"About three thalers."

"Very well, then, your highness; I'll take the cross and ninety-seven thalers."

No More Corns

Cure Guaranteed

Never known to fail; acts without pain in 24 hours. Is soothing, healing; takes the sting right out. No remedy so quick, safe and sure as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold everywhere—25c. per bottle.

A French Boy's Pluck.

A patient in the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly-sur-Seine tells the following story of one of his comrades:

"We had been living in the trenches for days with the water above our ankles. At that time our trenches were only thirty-six yards away from the German trenches, so that we could hear the enemy talking and whistling and, indeed, we often called across to them.

"One day, young P., who was a hot-tempered chap about twenty-one years of age, threw down his shovel and said that he wouldn't work in such a nasty hole another moment, and that he had rather die at once from a German bullet than live another day in the trench. Anyhow, he was going out to chop some wood for a floor and let the Germans shoot him if they wished.

"Thereupon P. calmly crawled out of the trench, walked to a woodpile in full sight of the Germans, and began making planks from the wood. He worked a whole hour; for the Germans were so much astonished at his audacity, and so delighted with his pluck, that they made no attempt to stop him.

"When he had finished the needed pile of boards, P. as calmly carried them into the trench; and the men made a good floor of them."

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

Obliging.

A servant-girl one day went to her mistress in tears, and asked permission to go home for a few days—she had a telegram telling that her mother was ill.

"Of course, go," said the mistress; "only, Maggie, do not stay longer than is necessary. We need you."

Maggie promised to return as soon as possible, and hurried away. A week passed without a word from her; then came a note by post—"Dear Miss B—, I will be back next week, an plese kepe my place for me; mother is dying as fast as she can. To oblidg, Maggie."

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

FARM FOR RENT.

IF LOOKING FOR A FARM, CONSULT me. I have over Two Hundred on my list, located in the best sections of Ontario. All sizes. H. W. Dawson, Brampton.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB Offices for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

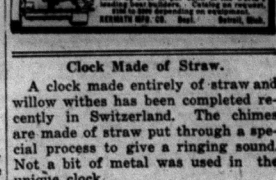
CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC., internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellmar Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS FOR SALE IN THE County of Norfolk. Good choice. Prices ranging from $30.00 to $100.00 per acre. Terms reasonable. Apply R. W. Bartmann, Lynedoch, Ont.

DUTCH BULBS.

FOR FALL 1915—DIRECT FROM Holland. Bulbs of first quality, guaranteed true to name and color. Low prices. Send for our catalogue. Dorval Nurseries, Dorval Station, P.Q.



Clock Made of Straw.

A clock made entirely of straw and willow withes has been completed recently in Switzerland. The chimes are made of straw put through a special process to give a ringing sound. Not a bit of metal was used in the unique clock.

LOW FARES TO THE CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS VIA CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RY.

Four splendid daily trains from the New Passenger Terminal, Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. Choice of Scenic and Direct Routes through the best of the West. Something to see all the way. Double track, Automatic electric safety signals all the way. Let us plan your trip and furnish folders and full particulars. B. H. Bennett, G.A., 46 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario.

No Joke.

"What's on the carpet to-day, my dear?" asked Mr. Wombat, who is flowery of speech.

"More mud that Johnny has tracked in, I s'pose," responded literal Mrs. Wombat.

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other Liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN.

Described.

"Pa, what is an interesting conversationalist?"

"One who knows all about what's in the books that you've been too lazy or too indifferent to read for yourself, my boy."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Romans punished parricides by first scourging the criminal, then sewing him up in a leathern sack made air-tight, with a live dog, a cock, a viper, and an ape, and thus casting him into the sea.

One, Women's Oiled Silk Motor Rain Coat, regular $15.00, to clear at $10.00

10 prs Women's Slippers and Oxfords going at $1.00 per pr.

15 pr. Men's Boots, extra good values at $2.00.

We have now in stock some of the latest and most up-to-date Trunks on the market. Don't fail to see our Iron Duke and Super-Dreadnaught Trunks.

Business as Usual and Repairing Done as Before.

THE BUSY CORNER **A. KINCAID**

G. T. R. Trains

Daily except Sunday

Leave	A.M.	P.M.
Madoc	7 15	3 20
Moira Lake	7 25	3 40
Crookston	7 38	3 53
Ivanhoe	7 45	4 00
West Huntingdon	8 00	4 15
Madoc Junction	Arrive 8 10	4 25
Belleville	Arrive 9 15	5 00

Leave	P.M.	P.M.
Belleville	12 10	6 30
Madoc Junction	12 54	7 01
West Huntingdon	1 00	7 08
Ivanhoe	1 16	7 24
Crookston	1 23	7 30
Moira Lake	1 38	7 43
Madoc	Arrive 1 50	7 50

THE

North Hastings Review

IS PUBLISHED

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AT THE

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One dollar and a half per year; one dollar per year, if paid in advance, or within thirty days.

No paper will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher. A post office notice is not sufficient unless a settlement to date has been made. Subscribers changing their address should immediately notify the publisher, giving old and new address. Subscribers outside the limits of the County must pay in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Transient advertising such as Legal Notices, Public Notices, Public Meetings, Municipal Advertisements, etc., inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line Nonpareil space for the first insertion and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements of this class measured from rule to rule and by the scale of solid Nonpareil, 12 lines to the inch.

Condensed advertisements of Estray Stock, Articles Lost, Found, or For Sale, Teachers Wanted, Situations Wanted, Help Wanted, To Let, Business Chances, and others of a like nature, not exceeding 12 lines Nonpareil, inserted at the rate of 50 cents for first insertion and 25 cents for each week afterwards. Ads. of this class must be paid in advance.

Any notice, the object of which is to promote the pecuniary benefit of any individual or corporation is considered an advertisement and must be charged as such.

Notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages will be charged at the rate of 25c. per insertion.

A. H. WATSON, Proprietor

MADOC, AUGUST 5, 1915

Women's Institute

The regular monthly meeting of the Women's Institute was held on Friday last at the Armouries. Miss Way, Vice-President, presided in the absence of Mrs. Watson. After the usual opening exercises the Hospital Cot Committee was asked to report and it was decided that the Institute furnish and maintain two cots in Queen's Base Hospital during the continuance of the war. The Fair Committee also reported on their work and asked that the Institute offer prizes as usual. It was decided to do so. It was also decided to ask all Sister Societies and the Council to join in a social evening, the proceeds to be used to furnish the armouries. Mrs. Harrison gave an instructive paper on "Mother and Child," and Mrs. Caskey gave a report on the District Convention held in Bancroft last month. Mrs. Watson's invitation to meet in August at Cottage Cove was accepted and an Entertainment Committee appointed. The meeting closed with the National Anthem, after which Mrs. Dingman served a very acceptable lunch. Mrs. T. L. Nickle, Sec.-Treas.

Obituary

On Tuesday, Aug. 3rd, there passed peacefully away at her home in Madoc township, Mrs. Robert Bird, sr., at the age of 59 years. The funeral will take place on Friday at 1.30 p.m., to Hazzard's cemetery.

Bannockburn

August 2nd.

The football match between Queensboro and the local team on Saturday evening was witnessed by a large number of interested spectators, the score being 2-0 in favor of the latter.

Miss Grace Harris, Cleveland, Ohio, is spending her vacation under the parental roof.

Miss Irene Chambers is holidaying at Kellar's Bridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Lake, Belleville, are visiting relatives in town.

Mrs. Fred Stapely and Miss Evelyn are guests of Mrs. Little, Blairton.

Miss Minnie Diamond, Belleville, spent the week-end the guest of her aunt, Mrs. T. Nicol.

Miss Harriett Lloyd is visiting her sister, Mrs. Russell Embury, Springbrook.

Mr. Israel McEwen spent the week-end in Corbyville.

Notice to Farmers.—The Farmers' Club will ship cattle, lambs and hogs from Eldorado on Tuesday, August 10. Highest market price paid. J. L. PLANE, Madoc. 30-2

Coe Hill

Miss Annie Boothby left on Monday for Trenton, Belleville and other points.

Miss Gardner has returned to Philadelphia after spending a week with Mrs. Ferguson.

Mr. and Mrs. Dickson are now camping at Eagle lake.

Another new cottage has gone up on the lake road.

Who said Coe Hill was dull?

Mr. Roscoe Green has purchased a new auto. Who'll be the next on the list. Get busy, boys.

Mr. Bart Conlin has purchased a new motor boat which more than cuts the waves of Eagle lake.

An auto load from Madoc were the guests of C. S. Rollins on Sunday last.

Master Karl Taylor spent a couple of days at Rideau Island.

Rev. V. Boyle has returned after spending a week at his former field.

Mrs. Conlin is visiting her daughter, Mrs. A. Wheeler, at L'Amable.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Snider spent Sunday in town.

Mrs. Foster, two sons and one daughter, have returned to Peterboro after spending a couple of weeks on the shores of Eagle lake.

Rev. H. Bulteel has returned to his field of labour after spending a week at Coe Hill.

Misses Flossie and Janie Hennessy have returned after spending a couple of weeks with their aunt at Peterboro.

Detlor

August 2nd.

We are again nearing the end of a summer season which has brought good returns to the farmer for his spring seeding. Grain from 5 to 6 feet high is not uncommon among the different fields. Messrs. W. Turncliffe and F. Kingyens have pieces of barley which are especially noteworthy for that grain. Oats with everybody is a bumper crop, for straw any way. What hay some people have was high and thick and well headed. The grashoppers tried hard to trip the crops but they were cut off worse than the Germans for several cold rains chilled their enthusiasm to good effect.

Mr. Wm. Sutton and two nieces, Misses Stella and Myrtle Kingyens, have returned to their home at New Liskeard.

Mrs. H. Moore and daughter, Miss Millie, of Niagara, are visiting their many friends in our vicinity.

Miss Maggie Foster, of New Liskeard, in childhood a resident of our district, of late near Maynooth, has been visiting her uncle, Mr. A. Rupnow, and other friends.

Mr. M. Sutton, lately a resident of New Liskeard, was visiting his mother, Mrs. J. Miller, sr., and sisters, the Misses Sutton, and returned last week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Moore, nee Miss Grace Bradshaw, were quietly married at the rectory, Rawdon, by Rev. T. H. Hall and thence on a short wedding trip to the 1000 Islands returning last week. They intend to reside either at Cartier or on the Moore ranch in the West. Miss Minnie Moore accompanied them.

The family album is a book
Where any visitor may look
And see our grandsires decked with care
In curious clothes and startling hair.
—Washington Star.

He had called for her answer and sat in the parlor waiting for her to appear. Half an hour went by. "I wonder," he mused, "if she is making up her complexion or her mind."—Boston Transcript.

Some men are poor, some men are rich,
Some men are famous, some sublime.
The useless seek new ways in which
To merely keep on killing time.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

"Yesterday I received an unspeakable insult."

"What was it?"

"A deaf and dumb man spelled on his fingers to me that I was a liar!"—Baltimore American.

Who Defended the Works?

By F. A. MITCHEL

When the Germans were besieging Paris in 1871 one part of the force came to the very outskirts of the city and encountered a portion of the defenses, something like a revolutionary barricade blocking a street. There was only room for a single company, and its captain before making an attack stood off and, raising a pair of binoculars, examined the works.

They were composed of paving stones, pieces of timber and such other articles as had been brought together for an improvised fortification. But the captain could not see a single man on the parapet. This he did not like. There was the look of a trap about it. If he moved his troops forward he must do so over a distance of some 500 or 600 yards between two walls not thirty feet apart and straight as an arrow. He could not deploy his men by the flank, and as for scattering along the street they would be one behind another, and a shot would bring down every man in line.

Moreover, the captain noticed a dark spot in the works, which indicated that a single stone had been removed in the very center of the fortification. He assumed at once that the aperture was for the muzzle of a cannon, which would sweep the street, doubtless, with the scattering projectiles of the period. That meant that before a force of eighty men—the number under the captain's command—could reach the barricade a large proportion of them would be killed or wounded.

The captain called his first lieutenant, handed him his glass, directed him to take a look at the breastworks and then asked him what he thought about an attempt to carry them. The lieutenant examined the works, then, lowering his glass, remarked:

"What are the orders, captain?"

"The orders are to move forward."

"Then we must move forward, but those who live will have moved backward."

The captain's only response was an order to advance.

Shoulder to shoulder, the men marched on—for, as has been said, they could not scatter—till about a third of the distance had been traversed. Then a puff of smoke issued from the dark spot in the center of the works, and a storm of missiles broke upon the advancing line of Germans. A third of the company fell, and another dozen limped or staggered to the rear.

The rest pressed on, but a few minutes were lost in reforming, or, rather, closing, the gaps that had been made. With steady step they marched till they had covered half the distance between their starting point and the fort. There was light where the dark spot had been, and they knew that the piece had been retired to be reloaded. This gave them courage. It was an old fashioned muzzle loader, and time must be spent after every discharge in reloading. The captain gave the order to double quick, but before they had covered a dozen yards there came another hailstorm, and another twenty men were put out of the fight.

This was terrible slaughter, and the force recoiled. Some stood ready to retrace their steps; others started back. The second lieutenant stood in rear and, striking some of the fugitives with his sword, drove them back toward the enemy. The captain was among the wounded and lay in a pool of his own blood. The first lieutenant cried at the top of his voice "Forward, men!" and started at the head of some thirty soldiers to make the rest of the distance and storm the fort, though the move was now a forlorn hope, for he expected that on reaching it he would find it defended by double the number of those who were making the attack.

When within fifty yards of the barricade there came another storm of missiles. Half the Germans were laid on the stones of the street, while the other half broke and fled. The lieutenant called to them in vain. Preferring death to following them in flight, he turned and ran forward to the fort, expecting every moment to be shot down. He reached the barricade and, with a pistol in one hand, his sword in the other, climbed to the summit. There he stood, bewildered by the sight that met his view.

Not a man was behind the stones. The gun which the recoil from the last shot had driven backward a few feet was there, a thin film of smoke issuing from its vent. Leaning against it was a girl about twenty years old. She looked up at the lieutenant as though expecting instant death. Involuntarily he uncovered.

"Mademoiselle," he stammered in broken French, "where are the men who have been defending this barricade?"

"I have been defending this barricade, monsieur," was the reply.

"You—alone?"

"I—alone. Through a blunder the force that was to have held this work was ordered elsewhere."

"Mein Gott! Has a whole company been driven back by a—a girl?"

At this moment a company of French soldiers came around a corner at double quick. The lieutenant succeeded in making good a retreat, hearing cheers behind him:

"Vive mademoiselle!"

Having joined his commander, he led them again to the attack and finally captured the barricade. He looked for the girl who had defended it alone, but she was not there.

SPECIALS--for this Week--ONLY

37 dozen Men's Blue and White Overalls with Bib and Elastic Braces, sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38, waist measure. Regular price 90c.

On Sale, this week Only, per pr. 69c.

5 dozen Men's and Boy's Wash Ties, in light colors. Regular 15c to 25c each.

On Sale, this week Only, 2 for 25c.

GEORGE WEST

A Most Complete Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Men's Patent, Gun Metal
and Tan in Lace and Button

Ladies' Empress
in Button, Lace and Pumps

Williams' Solid Leather Boots
for Hard Wear.

L. F. MORRICE

MADOC PHOTO STUDIO

The Globe

CANADA'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER

$3.00 per year

"The War Summary"

Almost from the very day the great European war began in August last, the outstanding feature in Canadian journalism covering the conflict has been "The War Summary" daily on pages 1 and 2 of THE GLOBE. In the concisest possible form the writer has given his readers a pen picture of the developments in all parts of the world. While the details of the movements along the extended frontiers have not been overlooked, the readers of THE GLOBE have been enabled to follow intelligently and with confidence the general outlines of the stupendous conflict. "The War Summary" of THE GLOBE is reproduced daily by several papers throughout the Dominion.

The Editorial Page

THE GLOBE on its editorial page has striven to place before the public in proper perspective the broad background of the titanic struggle. This series of articles has attracted the attention not only of the Canadian people, but of leading men and journals in all parts of the world. The causes leading up to the war, the elements entering into its conduct, and the results likely to flow from the cessation of hostilities have been dealt with in that bold and clear-cut form characteristic of THE GLOBE'S editorial page.

News Service

The above features, in addition to a cable and letter service from the front unmatched in Canada, have placed THE GLOBE far in the lead of Canadian papers, and partly explain the phenomenal increase of 33 1-3 per cent. in THE GLOBE'S circulation during recent months.

Other Features

The sporting pages, the financial and commercial pages, the woman's pages, etc., etc., with the additional pages in Wednesday's issue devoted to "Farm and Country Life," are maintained at a high standard of excellence, a standard that has justified THE GLOBE in its title of Canada's National Newspaper, and has given it by many thousands the largest circulation of any morning paper in the Dominion.

Local and City Papers

By all means take your local paper, but in the field of metropolitan newspapers THE GLOBE unquestionably offers you the greatest value to be had in Canada. Order it to-day. 25 cents per month—one dollar for four months—three dollars per year.

P.S.—According to Lord Kitchener, the big war has only begun.

THE GLOBE, Toronto.

Some of the Leading Features

in the Policies of

The Policy Holders Mutual Life Ins. Co.

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No Other Policy Nearly So Good

1. Premium rate from 10 to 25 per cent. lower than any other company in Canada for the same class of Policy.
2. Our Guaranteed Loan or Surrender Values are as good as the best.
3. Our Policies participate in the profits of the Company; all dividends are paid to you in cash, yearly, after the third year.
4. Every policyholder has the privilege of a thorough medical examination every year at the Company's expense.
5. Total abstainers are insured in a class by themselves, and will receive the larger profits their good habits insure.
6. This is a strong mutual Company, with all the security of a full Government Reserve, one vote in the management of your Company with every $1,000 of insurance.
7. Premiums may be paid yearly, half-yearly, quarterly or even monthly, at your convenience, without consulting the Company.
8. Freeinsurance for face value of Policy, for a specific term of years after the third year in force, if you are sick or are unable to pay premium, etc., etc.

A. H. Watson, Madoc, Local Agent

SMOKERS, ATTENTION!

You will find our stock of

Case Pipes, Cigars and Tobaccos

The Best we have ever had. Now is the time to buy.

See Our Cigars and Pipes.

VANDERVOORT'S

BARBER SHOP

Harvest Time is Here

And we have a full line of

Forks, Fork Handles, Rakes, Scythe Snathes, Scythes and Stones.

We also handle the reliable

Deering Binder Twine

again this season. Get your supply in time.

Screen Doors and Window Screens, Fruit Jars in all sizes. Also a good stock of Four on hand. Prices right.

Vandervoort Bros.

Phone 60R2 Eldorado, Ont.

Willard's Chocolates

They have a Charm of Flavor all Their Own

We honestly believe they are the most deliciously facinating and satisfying Chocolates made. Try Willard's Chocolates, you will like them better than you ever liked Chocolates before.

Sold in Bulk and Package Form

Vince's Popular Drug Store, Madoc

Of National Reputation

If our methods of instruction were not thorough and practical, we would not to-day have as students grandchildren of many of our graduates of 58 years ago.

Albert College

has an enviable record as an educator of the first degree.

Send a postal today for illustrated, descriptive calendar and terms.

Fall term commences on September 6th.

Albert College, Belleville, Ont.

E. N. Baker, D.D., Principal.

74 Acre Farm to be Sold At Once Big Island

Well situated in prosperous agricultural district in the Township of Sophiasburg, Prince Edward County. Thirteen miles from Town of Picton: School and Church less than one mile, and R.M.D. to farm. In good state of cultivation. Farm fronts on Bay where stock get water all season. Land is level, clay loam, boundary fences, cedar rails, and wire fences dividing fields. Buildings consist of two-story brick house and frame barn somewhat out of repair. The present excellent crop is proof of the fertility of the soil. The property will be sold on unusually easy terms.

For further particulars, Apply Box 230, Madoc.

I Have a Full Line of

Fruits

Apples

Pineapples

Cranberries

Oranges

Lemons

Figs

Dates

Evaporated Apples

Prunes, etc.

A. McBAIN

Attention Customers!

Did you ever stop to consider that you can save money by buying your Clocks, Watches and Jewelry from me.

Engraving done free on all goods bought from this store.

Watch and Clock repairing done promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.

Thos. Tucker,

Jeweler and Optician.

CURE DANDRUFF FOR 50 CTS.

THAT'S CHEAP ENOUGH FOR ANY ONE

It's easy, and you take no risk. Step in to-day, and get a large 50 cent bottle of PARISIAN SAGE, the germ killing hair restorer.

If it does not cure dandruff in two weeks we will give you your money back.

PARISIAN SAGE is a pleasant, daintily perfumed tonic and hair grower. It is guaranteed to stop falling hair or itching of the scalp, and to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair.

PARISIAN SAGE has many imitators—get the genuine.

Rierdon's Red Cross Drug Store

—New stock of Wedding Stationery and Wedding Cake Boxes just arrived. Prices reasonable. Review Office.

Manitoba Department of Agriculture estimates the Western wheat crop will be 250,000,000 bushels.

—Will exchange a 10-acre Fruit Farm in Creston, B.C., for farm lands in Hastings county. Apply to Box 74, Madoc. 52

The Latest From the Front

Since the opening of the Great European War last August the cable service of The Globe, Toronto, has attracted attention from one end of Canada to the other owing toits completeness and reliability. Every day the cable news is condensed and interpreted on the front page under the title of "The War Summary." This feature makes plain and intelligible what would otherwise be confusing to the reader. The Globe maintains its position as "Canada's National Newspaper," as is proven by the fact that its circulation of 87,000 is much larger than that of any other morning paper in the Dominion.

Elsewhere in this issue appears an advertisement of The Globe, offering the paper sent to any address in Canada for $3.00 per year. A special clubbing offer of The Globe, Daily, and The Review one year for $3.75 is now made, thus ensuring the best metropolitan daily and the best local paper at a cut rate.

—Horses for sale. Apply to T. W Christie. 25-tf

—BUTTER PAPER Vegetable Parchment, in sizes for rolls or pound prints. THE REVIEW Office.

HOME NEWS GOSSIP CHAT

Miss Bessie Cox is visiting in Stoco, the guest of her aunt, Mrs. E. Trudeau.

—Pure Paris Green at G. A. Rollins'.

Mr. and Mrs. John Mouncey and Master Ned Cross are camping at Salmon Lake.

—Furnished Cottage to rent, Moira lake, Madoc. Mrs. Edward Cross. 31-1p

Miss Lena Richmond left yesterday to spend her holidays with friends in Peterboro and Stirling.

—Fishing Tackle, Rods, Lines and Hooks at G. A. Rollins'.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Maybee and son were over Sunday guests of Dr. and Mrs. Wright, Trenton.

Misses Lillian and Helen Lynn, of Toronto, are the guests of their uncle, Mr. Jas. Hill, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Elias Brown and Miss Edna, of Sulphide, are renewing acquaintances in town this week.

—The Union Sunday School will hold a Social on August 10th. Admission 15c. and 25c. Ice cream and refreshments. Football match. 31-1

The Review regrets to learn that Mrs. F. J. Taylor is in a poor state of health and trusts that she will meet with a speedy recovery.

—During the next ten days Mrs. Hudgins will sell privately her stock of household furnishings. 31-1

A quantity of lumber has been taken from a cottage on the south shore of Moira lake and if same is not returned in a reasonable time prosecution will be started. 31-1

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Remion have moved into the house recently occupied by Mr. Thos. Caverly on St. Lawrence street west and will be at home to their friends after August 25th.

For Sale at a Snap—1 McLaughlin Surrey, 1 McLaughlin Buggy, nearly new. FRANK SMITH.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Whytock and two children, Mrs. R. Rollins and Mr. W. H. Brooks, of Madoc, motored to Coe Hill on Sunday to visit Mr. Chas. Rollins and family at their beautiful cottage at Eagle Lake.

Miss Beatrice Wiggins, of Trenton, formerly of Queensboro, has been successful in passing the following Toronto Conservatory examinations, in piano, recently held in Trenton and Belleville:—Junior grade, 1st class honors and honors in theory and rudiments.

"Rough on Rats" clears out rats, mice, etc. Don't die in the house. 15c. and 25c. at Drug and Country Stores.

Mr. and Mrs. Alf. Herrington and family are spending a few days on the old homestead. Mr. Herrington, who is at present superintendent of light and water power for the town of Preston, Springs, formerly served an apprenticeship with the Seymour Power Co. He was this week a delegate to the Grand Lodge of True Blues in session at Picton.

—If any persons wishing to take Model students as boarders for the fall term will notify Mr. O'Hara, sec.-treas., of the number of boarders wished and the rate per week, their names will be handed to prospective pupils. 30-2

The August issue of Rod and Gun in Canada published at Woodstock, Ont., by W. J. Taylor, Limited, and now on the news stands, makes good reading for the sportsman. Its stories of hunting and fishing and "been there" descriptions of various outings in Canadian woods or on Canadian waters are in line with the vacation season and the magazine is one well worth while tucking into the club or dunnage bag when setting out on the annual summer vacation.

Pope Benedict has issued a stirring appeal to the warring nations to put an end to the horrible carnage which for a year has sown with the bodies of men the most beautiful regions of Europe. He urges them to abandon the craze for destruction and to henceforth decide to confine the solutions of their differences to courts of justice and equity. The appeal meets with no response in the British press which states that there can be no peace until the issue has reached such a point that a repetition of these events will be impossible in the future.

Oiled Streets

"About 14 miles of Peterboro's streets have been oiled to date and the general verdict is that it is proving very satisfactory indeed," says The Examiner. "Housewives are particularly pleased with the oil. The odor is practically nil and is only noticeable when it is newly applied. Once it has been applied there is no waiting with windows and doors closed on a hot, windy day for the appearance of the watering cart. A few minutes after a rain the oiled road is practically dry as the water is run off as if the road were paved.

To the Public!

This is to notify the people of Madoc and surrounding country that I have purchased the cleaning and pressing business of M. R. Waring, and am prepared to do all work pertaining to this line. Call and see me.

W. N. DONALDSON.

Cheese Board

At the cheese board on Wednesday, August 4th, 315 boxes were boarded, all sold at 13¼c. to Bird on a Board bid.

Following are the amounts boarded:

1 Alexandria	40
2 Spring Hill	
3 Oak Leaf	50
4 Queensboro	40
5 Rose	
6 Madoc	25
7 Brook Valley	
8 Cold Spring	25
9 Spring Creek	40
10 Champion	
11 White Lake	
12 Beulah	25
13 Marble Spring	30
14 Daisy	
15 Silver Leaf	
16 Eldorado	40
17 Bell	
18 North Star	

Moira Lake News

On circumstantial evidence alone many a man has been condemned to death on the gallows, and on the same evidence many otherwise good citizens have lived a life of lingering torture from the suspicions of their neighbors. Sunday evening, after dark, we found a man and a Ford in the midst of our cucumber bed, and Sunday morning an Overland, between this village and the lake, left the main highway and plunged into the fence, endangering the lives of its occupants. Were it not for the fact that we know both these autcists to be above suspicion we might be inclined to cast the shadow of doubt upon the moral condition of the one and the mental condition of the other.

Mrs. A. Nicolson and family, Mrs. Blackstone and Miss M. Nicolson, spent Monday at Sagonaska Camp.

Misses M. Empey and C. Nicolson, motored to Moira Lake on Sunday.

Mrs. Jas. Wright and Mrs. Ashley were week-end guests of Mrs. T. Tumelty at "U-needa Rest."

Mrs. (Dr.) Wright and son, Fred, of Trenton, are the guests of Mrs. T. Tumelty.

Mr. and Mrs. Narrie of Marmora, were Sunday guests of the latter's sister, Mrs. T. W. Christie, at Henderson's.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Connor, and Master Arthur, who have been camping at "Can-Yan Camp," left on Monday for their home in Toronto.

Mr. T. Blue and family are occupying Mr. Atkins' cottage on the North Shore.

On Sunday afternoon, when Old Moira was tossing a few white caps around to the tune of a nice steady breeze, a couple of "Pious" young men ventured forth to enjoy the exciting pastime of canoe sailing. They made a beautiful get-away but when turning to make another "tack" the boom of the sail broke, and Old Moira gathered them in. A rescue boat soon appeared on the scene and assisted the young aspirants to shore, cold and wet but happy. Not to be outdone by the above mentioned young men, another of Moria's sailors put forth on Monday evening to brave the furious elements, and after being assisted to shore by rescue boats, explained that he had to get out and get under to tie his lee-boards on so the waves wouldn't carry they away. We have often heard of autoists having to get out and get under but this is the first time we ever heard of a canoeist doing so.

BURN

'Royalite' Oil

In your Lamps and Oil Stoves

No Smoke, no Odor

15 cts. per gallon in barrel lots, (Heavy steel drums with taps, complete $6.00.)

M. W. Connor & Son

Phone 8, Durham st., Madoc

Hardware and Stoves.

Publisher's Notice

Hereafter no reading notice advertising any entertainment or anything by which money is to be made by any person or persons, will be inserted in The Review without charge. With the increased cost in connection with the publishing of a newspaper this step is necessary. In future the price for an insertion of such announcements will invariably be ten cents per line and there will positively be no deviation from this figure.

Civic Holiday, Thursday, Aug. 12th.

Why Not Get Bigger Profits From Your Poultry?

How? By learning more about the poultry business. Read the Canadian Poultry Review, the popular "Made in Canada" poultry paper, devoted entirely to poultry. Filled from cover to cover with interesting and instructive reading and other live matter, numerous good half-tone illustrations, reliable advertising and everything of interest to the poultry breeder or fancier. Every phase of the poultryindustry is fully covered in Review.

A department on "Artificial Incubation and Brooding," and other kindred subjects is conducted each month by Prof. M. A. Jull, Manager of Poultry Department, Macdonald College, Que.; Rev. J. N. Williams, a noted English expert, writes for us each month on Poultry Doings in the Old Land. We have a special department devoted to "Woman's Work with Poultry," conducted by Miss Marion S. Hill, formerly of the O. A. C., Guelph, and who is well qualified by her knowledge and experience with poultry to conduct this department in a helpful and instructive manner. Mr. H. S. Babcock, Raynham Centre, Mass., is another prominent writer and breeder who is also on our staff of contributors, and many others well up in poultry lore.

The subscription rate is fifty cents per year, or three years for $1.00 in advance. Sample sent free for the asking if this paper is mentioned. Send remittance by postal or express order to

CANADIAN POULTRY REVIEW,
28-4 184 Adelaide St. W., Toronto, Ontario

For Your Trip

Whether you are going to the seashore, to the mountains, or back on the farm you will need such things as:

Talcums, Cold Creams, Face Powders, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams and Shaving Soaps

and many other toilets and requisits that are not handy to get while away. Besides, in order to get your favorite kind you had better buy of us now. Order by phone, postal or in person. Perhaps we can suggest many "Away from home" helps that you may be glad to have.

RIERDON'S Red † Cross Drug Store

PHONE 73

Successor to T. G. Whitfield.

Farm Sale

In order to close an Estate there will be offered for sale by Public Auction on Tuesday the 31st day of August, 1915, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the Court House, in the City of Belleville, the desirable farm property known as the Isaiah McKim farm, and being lot No. 19, in the 8th concession of the township of Thurlow, containing 200 acres more or less:

Upon said property is a good brick house, two large barns, drivehouse and other outbuildings, a good block of 30 acres of wood land is upon this farm in which is a considerable quantity of valuable hemlock and pine timber.

This farm is situated in a part of the country about 4½ miles northwest of Plainfield, schoolhouse close by, convenient to church and cheese factory.

TERMS OF SALE

10 per cent of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale and the balance thereof to be paid within 30 days thereafter.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Henry A. Rowe, executor of Isaiah McKim estate, Belleville, R. F. D. route No. 2, or to F. S. Wallbridge, Barrister, Belleville.

F. S. WALLBRIDGE,
Vendor's Solicitor.
29-4

Kodak

It's the Little, Intimate, Every-day Home Scenes, that make up the Home Story we would like to keep.

The Kodak will keep just that picture story for you. The taking will be fun in itself.

Kodaks $7.00 and up.

Brownie Cameras $1.00 to $12.

Geo. F. Maybee

Jeweler and Optician

McIntosh Bros.

GREAT SALE

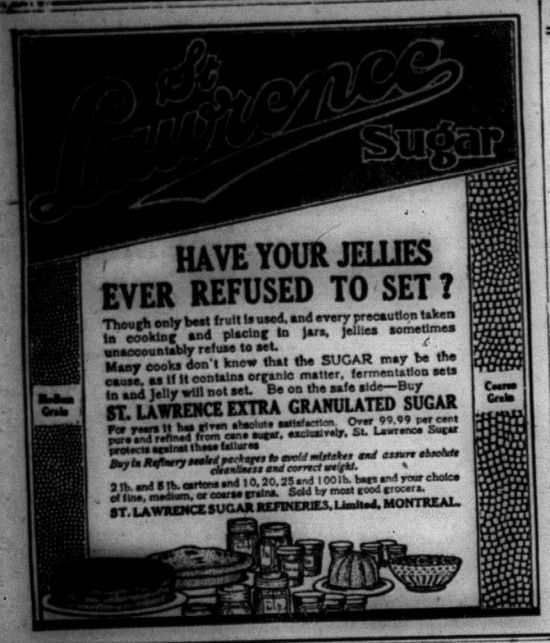
This month is your opportunity to secure the greatest values ever offered in

Summer Dry Goods, Men's Furnishings, Smallwares

China, Glassware, Toys, Doll, Graniteware

Don't miss these Bargains. No room here to mention the many money-saving values. Come in and see them for yourself.

McINTOSH BROS.



PRACTICAL FARMING

Vermin Proof Fences.

Protection is the prime requisite for increasing the number of birds in any area, and the results of protection are in direct proportion to the amount given. Besides insuring birds against every form of persecution by human kind, we must defend them from various natural foes. The most effectual single step is to surround the proposed bird sanctuary with a vermin-proof fence. Such a fence should prevent entrance either by digging or by climbing, but will serve its greatest use if it can not be climbed, and is, therefore, cat-proof. If it is impracticable to build an impenetrable fence, the next best device is to put guards of sheet metal on all nesting trees and on poles supporting bird houses. This should be done in any case where squirrels or snakes are likely to intrude, as it is usually impracticable to fence out these animals. Tree guards should be six feet or more above ground. Attacks by hawks, owls, crows, jays or other enemies are best controlled by eliminating the destructive individuals.

Well Prepared Soil.

Soil well pulverized before the crop is planted is much more productive than cloddy land or any land left with an uneven surface, because the plantfood already in the land is made more accessible and the little root feeders which literally fill the ground can better gather nourishment from both earth and air. Land thoroughly plowed and thoroughly pulverized before planting is not only rendered more fertile from a natural viewpoint, but is in far better condition to receive whatever artificial fertilizing one may wish to apply.

Put This in Your Scrapbook.

A breeder told his county institute that he always found it profitable to keep the following mixture in a dry place, where his hogs could always help themselves. One wagon load of coal ashes, 100 pounds of salt, 50 pounds of sulphur, twenty pounds of copperas, one barrel of lime. A little charcoal and soft coal might help.

Making a Tree Comfortable.

In planting a tree to make it grow —and there should be no other aim— the tree should be made just as comfortable in its new environment as possible. If the land is wet it should be drained, for trees will never thrive with wet feet. The best results are obtained by preparing the land the previous year for the setting of the trees. Clover or cowpeas plowed under in the fall will make humus the following year and keep the soil about the roots. Trees will often do well in poor soils and unfavorable conditions if good soil is placed about their roots, so that they get a good start the first year or so. After they once become established they can do considerable towards taking care of themselves.

The Farmer's Friend.

The dietary of a toad contains 77 per cent. of insects and the remainder is composed of spiders, crustacea and worms. Having an amazingly active tongue, he captures much of his food on the wing. There is every reason why farmers and gardeners should encourage and protect the toad. European gardeners often purchase toads, considering their vigilance in hunting insects well worth a trifling outlay. Toads become very tame when treated with consideration, and as they never do any harm, beyond occasionally excavating a little cave for midday retirement in a favorite flower bed, while destroying a vast amount of insect life, there is every reason why they should be welcome guests.

When School Closes.

It's an awful queer sensation, yet one chuck full of joy, that circulates this time of year in every healthy boy. It makes him stand upon his head, and do all sorts of freaks, to know the lock's tight on the school for nigh a dozen weeks. The man who thought of such a thing as summer school vacation, is worthy of a monument and a silver tongued oration. So let us sing about the chap in all our sweet refrains, and versify the size and kind and color of his brains. The chances are that he was once a tiny boy at school, who learned to figure and to spell beneath the hickory rule. We never heard about his name, nor the color of his skin, but we'll bet our last red nickel that he was white within. He took the damper off of sport, and uncorked lots of fun for we didn't have to start at nine, and then again at one. The wobbly creek with banks of clay became a paradise; we swam with frogs and leeches there, much 'gainst our folks' advice. We played at injun in the woods, with stain and chicken feather, and we were nature's children then most any kind of weather. The whole world seemed a place to play, the ponds were big as lakes, and rafts were strong as battleships, with crews as brave as Drake's. The forest was our grand estate where we could monarchs be, and hold dominion like a king with castle in a tree. We knew most all there was to know concerning birds and things, where the meadow lark had hid its nest and the blue jay flashed its wings. We knew that old black crows could talk when once their tongues were split, and how to wind a birch bark torch and hold it when 'twas lit. We learned an awful lot of things they never print in books, when we lived upon the hillsides and camped beside the brooks. We didn't seem to realize that those days were our best, and they slipped away like morning sun that sinks down in the west. But they're woven in our memories like silver threads or gold—a storehouse vast for after years of stories yet untold. Time won't turn back in its mad flight, but memory always will, and it makes us children camped again on meadowland and hill.—By "Ark," in Guelph Mercury.

Its Middle Name.

Little Robert, says an exchange, rushed into the kitchen one day and asked his mother what kind of pie she was making.

"Lemon meringue pie," she answered.

The little fellow disappeared, but presently returned.

"Mama," he said, "what did you say is the pie's middle name?"

Queen Alexandra is very fond of Yorkshire pudding.

When flying a Union Jack, remember that the broad, white stripe should be on top in the upper corner next the flagstaff.

THE GOLDEN KEY

Or "The Adventures of Ledgard."

By the Author of "What He Cost Her."

CHAPTER II.

A fat, unwholesome-looking creature, half native, half Belgian, waddled across the open space towards the hut in which the two strangers had been housed. He was followed at a little distance by two sturdy natives bearing a steaming pot which they carried on a pole between them. Trent set down his revolver and rose to his feet.

"What news, Ooom Sam?" he asked. "Has the English officer been heard of? He must be close up now."

"No news," the little man grunted. "The King, he send some of his own supper to the white men. 'They got what they want,' he say. 'They start work mine soon as like, but they go away from here.' He not like them about the place! See!"

"Oh, that be blowed!" Trent muttered. "What's this in the pot? It don't smell bad."

"Rabbit," the interpreter answered tersely. "Very good. Part King's own supper. White men very favored."

Trent bent over the pot which the two men had set upon the ground. He took a fork from his belt and dug it in.

"Very big bone for a rabbit, Sam," he remarked, doubtfully.

Sam looked away. "Very big rabbits round here," he remarked. "Best keep pot. Send men away."

Trent nodded, and the men withdrew.

"Stew all right," Sam whispered confidentially. "You eat him. No fear. But you got to go. King beginning get angry. He say white men not to stay. They got what he promised, now they go. I know King —know this people well! You get away quick. He think you want be King here! You got the papers—all you want, eh?"

"Not quite, Sam," Trent answered. "There's an Englishman, Captain Francis, on his way here up the Coast, going on to Walgetta Fort. He must be here to-morrow. I want him to see the King's signature. If he's a witness these niggers can never back out of the concession. They're slippery devils. Another chap may come on with more rum and they'll forget us and give him the right to work the mines, too. See!"

"I see," Sam answered; "but him not safe to wait. You believe me. I know tam niggers. They take two days get drunk, then get devils, four —raving mad. They drunk now. Kill any one to-morrow—perhaps you. Kill you certain to-morrow night. You listen now!"

Trent stood up in the shadow of the overhanging roof. Every now and then came a wild shrill cry from the lower end of the village. Some one was beating a frightful, cracked drum which they had got from a trader. The tumult was certainly increasing. Trent swore softly, and then looked irresolutely over his shoulder to where Monty was sleeping.

"If the worst comes we shall never get away quickly," he muttered. "That old carcase can scarcely drag himself along."

Sam looked at him with cunning eyes.

"He not fit only die," he said softly. "He very old, very sick man, you leave him here! I see to him."

Trent turned away in sick disgust. "We'll be off to-morrow, Sam," he said shortly. "I say! I'm beastly hungry. What's in that pot?"

Sam spread out the palms of his hands.

"He all right, I see him cooked," he declared. "He two rabbits and one monkey."

Trent took out a plate and helped himself.

"All right," he said. "Be off now. We'll go to-morrow before these towsley-headed beauties are awake."

Sam nodded and waddled off. Trent threw a biscuit and hit his companion on the cheek.

"Here, wake up, Monty!" he exclaimed. "Supper's come from the royal kitchen. Bring your plate and tuck in!"

Monty struggled to his feet and came meekly towards where the pot stood simmering upon the ground.

"I'm not hungry, Trent," he said, "but I am very thirsty, very thirsty indeed. My throat is all parched. I am almost uncomfortable. Really I think your behavior with regard to the brandy is most unkind and ungenerous; I shall be ill, I know I shall. Won't you——"

"No, I won't," Trent interrupted. "Now shut up all that rot and eat something."

"I have no appetite, thank you," Monty answered, with sulky dignity.

"Eat something, and don't be a silly ass!" Trent insisted. "We've a hard journey before us, and you'll need all the strength in your carcase to land you in Buckomari again. Here, you've dropped some of your precious rubbish."

Trent stooped forward and picked up what seemed to him at first to be a piece of cardboard from the ground. He was about to fling it to its owner, when he saw that it was a photograph. It was the likeness of a girl, a very young girl apparently, for her hair was still down her back, and her dress was scarcely of the orthodox length. It was not particularly well taken, but Trent had never seen anything like it before. The lips were slightly parted, the deep eyes were brimming with laughter, the pose was full of grace, even though the girl's figure was angular. Trent had seen as much as this, when he felt the smart of a sudden blow upon the cheek, the picture was snatched from his hand, and Monty—his face convulsed with anger—glowered fiercely upon him.

"You infernal young blackguard! You impertinent, meddling blockhead! How dare you presume to look at that photograph! How dare you, sir! How dare you!"

Trent was too thoroughly astonished to resent either the blow or the fierce words. He looked up into his aggressor's face in black surprise.

"I only looked at it," he muttered. "It was lying on the floor."

"Looked at it! You looked at it! Like your confounded impertinence, sir! Who are you to look at her! If ever I catch you prying into my concerns again, I'll shoot you—by Heaven I will!"

Trent laughed sullenly, and, having finished eating, lit his pipe.

"Your concerns are of no interest to me," he said shortly; "keep 'em to yourself—and look here, old 'un, keep your hands off me! I ain't a safe man to hit let me tell you. Now sit down and cool off! I don't want any more of your tantrums."

Then there was a long silence between the two men. Monty sat where Trent had been earlier in the night at the front of the open hut, his eyes fixed upon the ever-rising moon, his face devoid of intelligence, his eyes dim. The fire of the last few minutes had speedily burnt out. His half-sodden brain refused to answer to the sudden spasm of memory which had awakened a spark of the former man. If he had thoughts at all, they hung around the brandy bottle. The calm beauty of the African night could weave no spell upon him. A few feet behind, Trent, by the light of the moon, was practising tricks with a pack of greasy cards. By and by a spark of intelligence found its way into Monty's brain. He turned round furtively.

"Trent," he said, "this is slow! Let us have a friendly game—you and I."

Trent yawned.

"Come on, then," he said. "Single Poker or Euchre, eh?"

"I do not mind," Monty replied affably. "Just which you prefer."

"Single Poker, then," Trent said.

"And the stakes?"

"We've nothing left to play for," Trent answered gloomily, "except cartridges."

Monty made a wry face. "Poker for love, my dear Trent," he said, "between you and me, would lack all the charm and excitement. It would be, in fact, monotonous! Let us exercise our ingenuity. There must be something still of value in our possession."

He relapsed into an affectation of thoughtfulness. Trent watched him curiously. He knew quite well that his partner was dissembling, but he scarcely knew to what end. Monty's eyes, moving round the grass-bound hut, stopped at Trent's knapsack which hung from the central pole. He uttered a little exclamation.

"I have it," he declared. "The very thing."

"Well!"

"You are pleased to set an altogether fictitious value upon that half bottle of brandy we have left," he said. "Now I tell you what I will do. In a few months we shall both be rich men. I will play you for my I.O.U. for fifty pounds, fifty sovereigns, Trent, against half the contents of that bottle. Come, that is a fair offer, is it not? How we shall laugh at this in a year or two. Fifty pounds against a tumblerful—positively there is no more—a tumblerful of brandy."

He was watching Trent's face all the time, but the younger man gave no sign. When he had finished, Trent took up the cards, which he had shuffled for Poker, and dealt them out for Patience. Monty's eyes were dim with disappointment.

"What!" he cried. "You don't agree! Did you understand me? Fifty pounds, Trent! Why, you must be mad!"

"Oh, shut up!" Trent growled. "I don't want your money, and the brandy's poison to you! Go to sleep!"

Monty crept a little nearer to his partner and laid his hand upon his arm. His shirt fell open, showing the cords of his throat swollen and twitching. His voice was half a sob.

"Trent, you are a young man—not old like me. You don't understand my constitution. Brandy is a necessity to me! I've lived on it so long that I shall die if you keep it from me! Remember, it's a whole day since I tasted a drop! Now I'll make it a hundred. What do you say to that? One hundred!"

Trent paused in his game, and looked steadfastly into the eager face thrust close to his. Then he shrugged his shoulders and gathered up the cards.

"You're the silliest fool I ever knew," he said bluntly, "but I suppose you'll worry me into a fever if you don't have your own way."

"You agree?" Monty shrieked. Trent nodded and dealt the cards.

"It must be a show after the draw," he said. "We can't bet, for we've nothing to raise the stakes with!"

Monty was breathing hard and his fingers trembled, as though the ague of the swamps was already upon him. He took up his cards one by one, and as he snatched up the last he groaned. Not a pair.

"Four cards," he whispered hoarsely. Trent dealt them out, looked at his own hand, and, keeping a pair of queens, took three more cards. He failed to improve, and threw them upon the floor. With frantic eagerness Monty grovelled down to see them—then with a shriek of triumph he threw down a pair of aces.

"Mine!" he said. "I kept an ace and drew another. Give me the brandy!"

Trent rose up, measured the contents of the bottle with his forefinger, and poured out half the contents into a horn mug. Monty stood trembling by.

"Mind," Trent said, "you are a fool to drink it and I am a fool to let you. You risk your life and mine. Sam has been up and swears we must clear out to-morrow. What sort of form do you think you'll be in to walk sixty miles through the swamps and bush, with perhaps a score of these devils at our heels? Come now, old 'un, be reasonable."

The veins on the old man's forehead stood out like whipcord.

"I won it," he cried. "Give it me! Give it me, I say."

Trent made no further protest. He walked back to where he had been lying and recommenced his Patience. Monty drank off the contents of the tumbler in two long, delicious gulps! Then he flung the horn upon the floor and laughed aloud.

"That's better," he cried, "that's better. What an ass you are, Trent! To imagine that a drain like that would have any effect at all, save to put life into a man! Bah! What do you know about it?" Trent did not raise his head. He went on with his solitary game, and, to all appearance, paid no heed to his companion's words. Monty was not in the humor to be ignored. He flung himself on the ground opposite to his companion.

"What a slow-blooded sort of creature you are, Trent!" he said. "Don't you ever drink, don't you ever take life a little more gaily?"

"Not when I am carrying my life in my hands," Trent answered grimly. "I get drunk sometimes—when there's nothing on and the blues come —never at a time like this though."

"It is pleasant to hear," the old man remarked, stretching out his limbs, "that you do occasionally relax. In your present frame of mind —you will not be offended I trust— you are just a little heavy as a companion. Never mind. In a year's time I will be teaching you how to dine—to drink champagne, to—by the way, Trent, have you ever tasted champagne?"

"Never," Trent answered gruffly. "Don't know that I want to either."

Monty was compassionate. "My young friend," he said, "I would give my soul to have our future before us, to have your youth and never to have tasted champagne. Phew! the memory of it is delicious!"

"Why don't you go to bed?" Trent said. "You'll need all your strength to-morrow!"

Monty waved his hand with serene contempt.

"I am a man of humors, my dear friend," he said, "and to-night my humor is to talk and to be merry. What is it the philosophers tell us?— that the sweetest joys of life are the joys of anticipation. Here we are, then, on the eve of our triumph—let us talk, plan, be happy. Bah! how thirsty it makes one! Come, Trent, what stake will you have me set up against that other tumblerful of brandy?"

"No stake that you can offer," Trent answered shortly. "That drop of brandy may stand between us and death. Pluck up your courage, man, and forget for a bit that there is such a thing as drink."

Monty frowned and looked stealthily across towards the bottle.

(To be continued.)

Nature Makes The Flavour of

"SALADA"

The cool, tempered breezes of the hill-top gardens in Ceylon, produce a tea of delicate, yet rich and flavoury quality. A careful selection of the finest growths is blended to make "SALADA".

B 78

IN DEFENCE OF A BERRY.

By Peter McArthur.

There is an old saying, "Give a dog a bad name, and kill him," which applies everywhere in life. No matter how good a thing may be, if you give it a bad name you may as well do away with it. It is all very well for Shakespeare to say that "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," but if you called a new variety of rose "The Skunk Cabbage Rose" it would take a long while winning favor.

I am moved to make these reflections because one of the best of our tender fruits suffers from a bad name, and I wish to proclaim the fact that its bad name is due to a strange mistake. The very name gooseberry suggests something about which one could not hope to be enthusiastic in spite of the fact that gooseberry wine figures in the Vicar of Wakefield, that literary masterpiece in which everything is dainty. And the children who have not yet learned the disfavor that goes with the name "goose" will reach for gooseberry tart before any other, but the name "goose" puts all grown ups on their guard. And now comes a great philogist who proves the name is a vulgar and ignorant mistake. The berry is one that should be known as the Saintsberry—and the berry of the most beloved of saints at that.

Mr. Fox Talbot gives the following remarkable account of the origin of the name "gooseberry": Gooseberries are called in German, Johannis-beeren, that is, "John's berries," because they ripen about the feast of St. John. St. John is called in Holland, St. Jan, and the fruit is there called "Jansbeeren." Now this word has been— centuries ago—corrupted into "Gansbeeren," of which our English word Gooseberries is a literal translation; Gans in German signifying a goose.

So you see that the only thing the matter with the delicately flavored St. John's berry is that it has suffered from a touch of German Kultur and has been called out of its name. Give it its right name and saintly character and you will never be without jam from it for your tarts.

Superfluous Grit.

During a particularly nastly duststorm at one of the camps a recruit ventured to seek shelter in the sacred precincts of the cook's domain.

After a time he broke an awkward silence by saying to the cook:

"If you put the lid on that camp kettle you would not get so much of the dust in your soup."

The irate cook glared at the intruder and then broke out:

"See here, my lad, your business is to serve your country."

"Yes," interrupted the recruit, "but not to eat it."

More lunatics are caused through drink than through any other vice.

Two sovereigns of England have lived to an age of over eighty, three to an age of over seventy, and ten to an age of over sixty.

The 12th Lancers are one of the very few cavalry regiments which have seen sea service, having served on board Lord Howe's fleet in the operations at Toulon.

ITALIAN ARMIES DRIVING AHEAD

Great Turning Movement Sweeping All Before It With Irresistible Dash.

A despatch from Rome says:—The situation of Gorizia, practically enveloped on all sides by Italians, is hourly becoming more precarious. The great turning movement of our allies is simply sweeping all before it with irresistible dash. The Italian troops so far have driven the enemy from their path wherever he has been encountered.

A fresh gain of ground recorded in favor of Gen. Cadorna's troops who face the heavy artillery fire of the enemy, and continue to press forward, wrenching the country from the enemy yard by yard. While Gorizia in the south is being hard pressed by the Italians, Tolmino in the north, hardly less important from a stragetic point of view, is practically surrounded. Gen. Cadorna, thanks to the superior organization and skill with which he has manoeuvred his armies, has been able simultaneously to attempt the reduction of Tolmino and Gorizia. The fight for Gorizia continues with unabated vigor. The progress of the Italians is slow but sure. Heavy Italian artillery is battering to pieces Austrian defences. Throughout the struggle between the two armies has been of a desperate and sanguinary nature. Despite fierce Austrian attacks the Italians held their ground, and advanced to the neighborhood of Plava, where they drove the enemy back with heavy loss. So far all Austrian attempts to force the Italian enveloping line have failed disastrously, the enemy being pursued in turn and driven from the trenches, with the result that these severe engagements have allowed Italians to secure a firm footing on the lower left bank of the Isonzo.

GERMANS MAKING SHELLS FOR ALLIES

Subjects Working in Munitions Factories in U. S. Are Guilty of Treason, Declares Berlin.

Berlin (by Wireless via Sayville): —An official declaration is published here calling attention to the fact that "Germans working in factories in neutral countries, particularly in the United States, producing war supplies for the enemy render themselves liable to prosecution for treason, under Paragraph 89 of the Penal Code, penalizing such assistance to an enemy with a maximum of ten years' imprisonment."

Another paragraph of the Penal Code authorizes prosecution in the case of such offenses, even when committed abroad, and it is understood that the German courts will proceed against offenders.

Informed the Kaiser Food Was Uneatable.

A despatch from Paris says:—Albert Avelline, a member of the Paris Opera Company, has returned from Germany, having been taken prisoner while acting as a stretcher-bearer. He tells of a colloquy which he says occurred between Emperor William and a captured French sergeant. Preceiving the number of the sergeant's regiment on his collar, the Emperor praised the regiment, saying: "I know it very well, and I think most highly of it." "Not more than I do," replied the sergeant.

The Emperor then asked what the sergeant thought of the food supplied to the prisoners. "We are given absolutely uneatable stuff at present," Avelline says the sergeant responded: "Later on I suppose William II. will give us nothing but bricks."

The Emperor's suite, M. Avelline says, was horrified at the remark, but the Emperor, unperturbed, passed on.

LONGING FOR PEACE GROWING IN GERMANY.

War Weariness Strongly Evident in Wide Circle of Population.

A despatch from Stockholm says: A private message to the Stockholm Tidnijen from Berlin, which curiously enough passed the censor, states that war weariness in Germany is becoming strongly evident in wide circles of population and especially among the poorer classes. Great excitement prevails, and a proclamation of a state of siege is expected. The Dagens Nyheiter comments on this by saying that even if it is exaggerated one thing is certain, that among the whole German population longing for peace is strongly felt.

Ovation for Botha in Capital Union.

A despatch from Cape Town says: Premier Botha arrived from the campaign which ended on July 9th with the surrender of German Southwest Africa. The Premier received an ovation wherever he appeared. Business was suspended. The city was decorated and the people thronged the streets. On the arrival of Premier Botha at the Government House 10,000 school children sang the national anthem.

FRENCH CONQUERED MORE FECHT PEAKS

Germans in the Vosges Gradually Being Driven Back Towards Muenster and the Rhine Valley.

A despatch from London says:—The French forces have made further progress on the heights dominating the valley of the Feche, in Alsace. The summit of Linge Peak, which lies near the northern branch of the river, and to the north of Muenster, was occupied after an obstinate struggle. South of the summit a foothold was secured in some quarters, which are named in the official report as Schratzmannele, and in the wood of Barrenkopf.

Nine German counter-attacks were delivered in one day against the positions seized by the French in the region of the Little Reichackerkopf, but all failed, according to the Paris report, and the French troops were able slightly to extend the conquered ground. The Berlin version is to the effect that six French attacks were successfully repulsed by Bavarian troops.

Aerial engagements, such as have characterized the operations on the western battle front daily, but apparently without important results for either side.

FEW SERVANTS IN LONDON NOW

English Girls Now Are More Eager for War Work.

The scarcity of domestic servants has become acute in London. The owner of one of the largest servants' registry offices in South London says:

"For some months past the number of girls applying to me for situations has decreased by 50 per cent. Many have told me that they felt they ought to be doing some war work and they are now in munition factories or taking men's jobs in business establishments.

"Other girls who used to be available for day work are being kept at home to help with the housework and the younger children, as their fathers are earning higher wages, and their own earnings are no longer needed. The shortage is further accentuated by the number of servant girls who have married soldiers, and by the fact that very few country girls and still fewer Irish girls are coming to London."

INTRIGUE FOR PEACE DENIED BY CAILLAUX.

A despatch from Paris says: Joseph Caillaux, former Premier, who has been the target of several attacks since the beginning of the war, has made a statement in his own defence. He declared untrue newspaper articles attributing to him the assertion that France should have made peace with Germany after the Battle of Charleroi.

"I am as much of a patriot as any citizen of France," M. Caillaux declared, "and nothing could be more fantastic than the declaration printed as coming from me. I declare categorically that every article representing me in the role of negotiator of peace between Germany and France is groundless."

CHILE WILL NOT PAY FOR LOSS OF BARQUE.

France Claimed Germans Sank Boat in Neutral Waters.

A despatch from Santiago, Chile, says: The French Government has presented a claim to Chile for the French barque Valentine, which was sunk last November by the Germans within the territorial waters of Chile. Chile has rejected the claim, declaring that she had kept her neutrality.

The Valentine was sent to the bottom by a German cruiser half a mile off the Island of Mas A Fuera, one of the Juan Fernandez Islands in the Pacific belonging to Chile.

Semi-finished Steel.

A despatch from Pittsburg, Pa., says: For the first time in two years manufacturers report a scarcity of semi-finished steel. Pittsburg producers of open-hearth steel billets and sheet bars have been out of the market, so far as new business is concerned, for some time, but the pressure for delivery on orders booked has been so great that shipments are behind. Youngstown steel makers have advanced the price of sheet bars to $23.50, Pittsburg, the highest point in more than two years. A month ago sheet bars were available at $20.50, Pittsburg.

Tripoli Invaded by Turkish Troops.

A despatch from Rome says:—The Italian newspapers report from Cairo that a Turkish-German expedition has landed in Tripoli with its objective Cyrenacia. The newspapers declare that Turkey thus has openly joined the war against Italy, and that it is now Italy's business to put an end to "the gang of criminals who are administering Turkey."

To Exchange Wounded.

A despatch from Berlin says: The Overseas News Agency gave out the following:

"Negotiations between Germany and Russia for the exchange of incapacitated prisoners of war have finally been successful after many fruitless efforts."

THE KING IN KHAKI

This is the latest picture of His Majesty King George, showing him in his service uniform.

Markets Of The World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, July 27.—Manitoba wheat —No. 1 Northern, $1.42 to $1.42½; No. 2 Northern, $1.39½ to $1.40; No. 3 Northern, nominal, track, lake ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 66c; No. 3 C.W., nominal, track, lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 83½c, track, lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal, track, Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 60c; No. 3 white, 59c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lot, $1.18 to $1.20, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, per car lots, nominal, according to freights outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, nominal; feed barley, 67 to 68c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Car lots, nominal, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $7; second patents, in jute bags, $6.50; strong bakers', in jute bags, $6.30, Toronto; in cotton bags, 10c more.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $4.75, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, per ton, $27; shorts, $29; middlings, $30; good feed flour, per bag, $1.90.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 22 to 23c; inferior, 19 to 20c; creamery prints, 27 to 29c; do., solids, 26 to 28c.

Eggs—21 to 22c per dozen in case lots, and selects, 23 to 24c.

Poultry—Chickens, yearlings, dressed, 16 to 18c; Spring chickens, 24 to 25c; fowl, 14 to 15c.

Cheese—16c for large, and 16¼c for twins. Old cheese, 22 to 22½c.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 14 to 14½c per lb. in case lots. Hams—Medium, 18 to 18½c; do., heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 15 to 16c; breakfast bacon, 20 to 23c; backs, plain, 22 to 23c; boneless backs, 24 to 25c.

Lard—Tubs, 11¾ to 12¼c; do., pails, 12 to 12½c; compound, tubs, 10 to 10¼c; do., pails, 10¼ to 10½c.

Winnipeg Wheat.

Winnipeg, July 27.—Cash quotations:—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.34½; No. 2 Northern, $1.31½; No. 3 Northern, $1.26½. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 62c; No. 3 C.W., 59c. Barley —No. 3, 71½c; No. 4, 69½c; feed, 60c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.50½; No. 2 C.W., $1.47½.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, July 27.—Corn, American No. 2 yellow, 86½c. Oats, Canadian Western, No. 3, 64½c; extra No. 1 feed, 64½c; No. 2 local white, 64c; No. 3 local white, 63½c; No. 4 local white, 63c. Barley, Man. feed, 75c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $7.10; seconds, $6.60; strong bakers', $6.40; Winter patents, choice, $6.25; straight rollers, $5.60 to $5.80; do., bags, $2.65 to $2.75. Rolled oats, barrels, $6.25; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.90 to $3. Bran, $26. Shorts, $28. Middlings, $33 to $34. Mouillie, $35 to $40. Hay, No. 2 per ton, car lots, $20 to $21.50. Cheese, finest westerns, 13½ to 14c; finest easterns, 12¾c. Butter, choicest creamery, 27½ to 27¾c. seconds, 26½ to 26¾c. Eggs, selected, 26c; No. 1 stock, 23c; No. 2 stock, 20½c. Potatoes, per bag, car lots, 50c. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $13.50 to $14. Pork, heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $29; Canada short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $28.50. Lard, compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 10c; wood pails, 28 lbs. net, 10½c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 12 to 12½c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs., net, 13 to 13½c.

U. S. Markets.

Minneapolis, July 7.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.48; No. 1 Northern, $1.37½ to $1.47½; No. 2 Northern, $1.34 to $1.44½; July, $1.34½; September, $1.04⅝. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 77¾ to 78¼c. Oats—No. 3 white, 50¼ to 50¾c. Flour reduced; fancy patents, $7; first clears, $5.60; second clears, $4. Bran, $21.50.

Duluth, July 27.—Linseed—Cash, $1.71; July, $1.70¼; September, $1.73. Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.45; No. 1 Northern, $1.43 to $1.45; No. 2 Northern, $1.38 to $1.41; July, $1.43; September, $1.07⅜.

New York, July 27.—Flour barley steady. Rye flour steady. Hay firm. Hops quiet. Hides steady. Leather firm.

Live Stock.

Toronto, July 27.—The quotations were:—Best heavy steers, $8.25 to $8.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $7.75 to $8.35; do., good, $7.35 to $7.50; do., medium, $6.75 to $7.25; do., common, $5.25 to $6; butchers' bulls, choice, $6.75 to $7.50; do., good bulls, $6 to $6.50; do., rough bulls, $5.25 to $5.75; butchers' cows, choice, $6.75 to $7.25; do., good, $6.50 to $6.75; do., medium, $5.25 to $6.25; do., common, $4.50 to $5; feeders, good, $6.50 to $7.50; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., $6.25 to $7.25; canners and cutters, $4 to $5.25; milkers, choice, each, $65 to $90; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $50; springers, $50 to $95; light ewes, $6 to $6.50; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $6 to $7.50; spring lambs, cwt., $8 to $10.50; calves, $5 to $10.25; hogs, off cars, $9 to $9.15; do., fed and watered, $8.75; do., f.o.b., $8.40.

Montreal, July 27.—Good steers at $8.25 to $8.50, fair at $7.50 to $8, medium at $6.75 to $7.25, and common at $6 to $6.50 per cwt. Choice butchers' cows and bulls sold at from $4.75 to $6.50 per cwt. An active trade was done in lambs at $8 to $9, and sheep at $4.75 to $5.50 per cwt. Calves, $3 to $15 each, as to size and quality. Hogs, $9.25 to $9.75 per cwt., weighed off cars. There were a lot of heavy hogs on the market, for which the demand was slow, and sales of such were made at $8 to $8.75 per cwt.

By Paraffin.

The Panama Canal was built by paraffin! The fearful mosquito plague, which once made life for the workers unbearable, and which was one of the factors which made the French relinquish their attempts to build the canal, was ended by the simple expedient of covering all stagnant water with a film of paraffin.

Midges lay their eggs in stagnant waters, but the larvæ which develop have to come to the surface frequently to get fresh air. The paraffin entirely cuts off the supply of air, the larvæ are suffocated, and consequently there are no midges.

Other parts of the world, formerly regarded as the graves of white men, have now become mosquito free by the same means.

And as midges or mosquitoes are a growing summer plague in England, you can secure local immunity and help to end the pests, by covering the pools in your neighborhood with paraffin.

Another good hint lies in the discovery by a French scientist that flies dislike blue. A kitchen "whitewashed" in blue is fly free.

CRITICAL SITUATION DEVELOPS IN GREECE

Majority of People Favor Intervention on Side of Allies, But King and Staff Obdurate.

A despatch from Milan says:—The situation in Greece is becoming more critical daily. The great majority of the people favor intervention on the side of the Allies, but the King, Court and General Staff are more pro-German than ever. Their influence has succeeded in getting the meeting of Parliament postponed until August 16th, the last delay allowed by the Constitution. The General Staff is also taking measures to suppress any interventionist manifestations which might influence Parliament.

Bit by bit large bodies of troops are being concentrated in and around Athens. The struggle between Parliament and the army may lead to grave incidents in Nationalist and Democratic circles. Great anxiety prevails. The interventionists, including Venizelos, do not conceal their discouragement as the long delays and hesitation of the Gunaris Cabinet have greatly compromised chances of success if Greece intervenes in the war. At the same time, the delay in the meeting of Parliament is not altogether unfavorable to the Venizelos party, as it gives it time to agitate and reorganize its forces.

Noxious Weeds.

Canada has for years been trying to rid herself of some of her more prolific noxious weeds, but the work has lacked the thorough support of those whose duty it is to help in the eradication of the pests. Concerted and organized action is necessary, and until this is secured the prospects of success are not very bright. Public opinion is too apathetic, and weed inspectors are aware of this. Prosecutions for infractions of the Noxious Weeds Act are rare, and consequently the penalty clause of this act has to a great extent lost its effect. More pressure must be put upon those responsible for its enforcement.

A lesson in cleaning up weeds might be taken from the action of China regarding the eradication of the poppy plant. The following, from a report of the United States commercial attache at Nanking, China, indicates the method by which results are secured in that country: "Some interest in the restriction of the cultivation of the poppy was aroused locally by the dismissal of the Nanking magistrate for having falsely reported his district clear of poppy, and the imposition of fines on a number of other district magistrates for the same reason. The authorities are making a serious effort to have the province cleared at an early date in anticipation of the joint inspection by British and Chinese officials prior to the prohibition of the import or sale of Indian opium."

GILLETTS LYE EATS DIRT CLEANS DISINFECTS

STEADY ADVANCE AT DARDANELLES

British Section Consolidating and Extending Trenches Already Won.

A despatch from London says:—

"Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton reports that in the northern section of operations a raiding party rushed a trench on the front of our line. All the enemy fled except one, who was killed.

"An anti-aircraft gun was located and hit with the second round from one of our guns. The fifth round blew it into the air.

"In the southern area the Turks made an attack on some newly captured trenches in the French section, but were repulsed with ease.

"In the British section there has been steady progress, daily, consolidating and in some cases extending the trenches won.

"A small redoubt was captured with insignificant loss, and a successful attack was made on part of a communication trench held by the enemy. A Turkish machine gun opposite our left was knocked out by the French artillery.

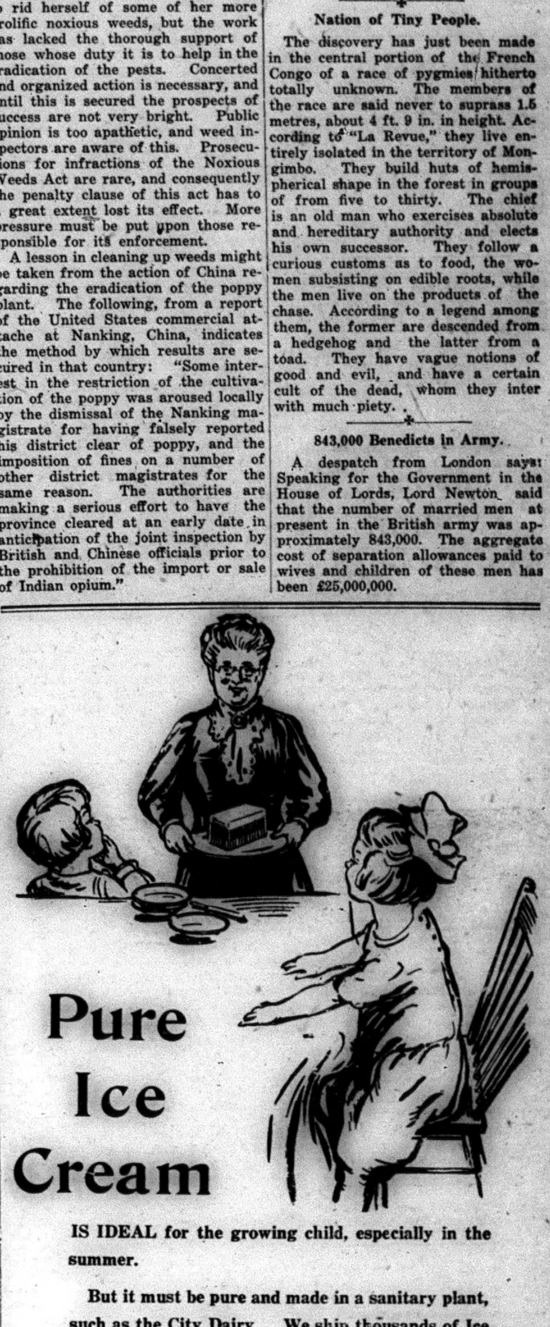
"In both sections the enemy's artillery has been active."

Nation of Tiny People.

The discovery has just been made in the central portion of the French Congo of a race of pygmies hitherto totally unknown. The members of the race are said never to suprass 1.5 metres, about 4 ft. 9 in. in height. According to "La Revue," they live entirely isolated in the territory of Mongimbo. They build huts of hemispherical shape in the forest in groups of from five to thirty. The chief is an old man who exercises absolute and hereditary authority and elects his own successor. They follow a curious customs as to food, the women subsisting on edible roots, while the men live on the products of the chase. According to a legend among them, the former are descended from a hedgehog and the latter from a toad. They have vague notions of good and evil, and have a certain cult of the dead, whom they inter with much piety.

843,000 Benedicts in Army.

A despatch from London says: Speaking for the Government in the House of Lords, Lord Newton said that the number of married men at present in the British army was approximately 843,000. The aggregate cost of separation allowances paid to wives and children of these men has been £25,000,000.



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MANY CANADIAN MUSICIANS HAVE ENTERED COMPOSERS' RANKS

Those Most Successful as Musical Authors Live Across the Line.

Ham, Vogt, Welsman and Whyte Are Now Well Known Names.

In looking over the field of Canadian creative talent, many names occur to me, some of whom stand out conspicuously. In this paper I have only time and space to mention but a few who are serious in their aims, and who have made a beginning in composition, or, as in the case of some, have gone quite a way in this enchanted realm of musical creation. Of these latter, whose works reveal fine scholarship, and which are also poetical and musically effective I might first mention Clarence Lucas and Gena Branscombe (now Mrs. Tenney), both of New York. These are genuine Canadians, being born in Ontario, although not living among us at the present time. Mr. Lucas has written largely, and his published works comprise two or three concert overtures for full orchestra, cantata, "The Birth of Christ," anthems, part songs—of which his setting of Poe's Bells (dedicated to Dr. Vogt and the Mendelssohn Choir) and "Ye Mariners of England," dedicated to Mr. Bruce Carey and the Elgar Choir of Hamilton, who produced this work last February with great success—are most beautiful and original compositions—pieces for the organ and many songs and compositions for the piano, besides numerous arrangements of one kind and another. Lucas' works are all impregnated with seriousness. He writes easily. His melodies flow gracefully, and sometimes they haunt one with their plaintive wistfulness. His superb Prelude and Fugue in F minor, op. 38, first played in Toronto by Mrs. Valborg Zollner-Kinghorn, at her "Clarence Lucas" recital in November, 1913, and more recently by Mark Hambourg, to whom it is dedicated, is a masterly work. The last published compositions of Lucas' which I have seen, are "Holiday Sketches," op. 61, being six short pieces for the piano.

Gena Branscombe is originally of Picton, Ontario, a quiet, picturesque and musical little town in Prince Edward County. As a composer of songs she is rapidly making headway, and gaining a continental reputation. Her resourcefulness is shown in her original treatment of such happy and lovely creations as, "In Arcady by Moonlight," "Dear Little Hut by the Rice Fields," "I Send My Heart Up to Thee," "A Lovely Maiden, Roaming," "Krishna," "The Morning Wind," and "My Love is Like a Tempting Peach." These songs are fascinating, although their beauties lie not at the surface but reveal themselves as intimacy, with their contents grows. Miss Branscombe is a creative artiste of whom Canada may well take pride. Her songs are original. They admirably express the meaning of the words, and are forceful. In many ways and one feels sincerity in every measure, and they all show a trained technic and refinement in feeling.

Canadians Abroad.

Another Canadian composer of real talent and accomplishment is Mr. G. A. Grant-Schaefer, now head of the music department at the University of Evanston, Ill. Having lived so long in the United States, many do not know that he is of Canadian birth and early training. He is well known by the excellence of his compositions, which so far as I know are all for the voice and piano. Indeed some of the best concert singers in the United States are singing his "Cuck-Coo Clock," "The Eagle," "The Moon Mother," and "Garden Romance," and they are beautifully done, and show a sensitive feeling. His "Canadian Scenes," "Seven Pieces," "Butterflies," "Southwinds," "On the Water," and "Valsette Gracieuse," all for piano, are grateful, well-written pieces, and by no means difficult.

Beatrice MacGowen (Mrs. Mortimer Scott), recently of Winnipeg, but now of Chicago, has kindly sent me a copy of her "Child Songs," and a sacred song, "Call the Lord Thy Sure Salvation," which prove her to possess a really refined and happy talent for expressing musical moods and effects. The "Child Songs" are a group of fifteen short pieces, quite captivating in their descriptive suggestion, and are very characteristic of the titles and words, which latter are by Mary Grant O'Sheridan. Some of the titles are: "Ten Tiny Violets," "The Woodchuck," "I Love My Native Land," "Song for Ploughing Time," "Tree Song," "An Indian Brave," "The Willow Tree," "The Bon-Fire," etc. The charming treatment of these songs makes them delightful, both for children and grown-ups.

Geoffrey O'Hara, in his song, "Lead Kindly Light," shows commendable skill in the setting of this well-known hymn. It has an expressive melody, the harmonies are varied and well felt, and the whole song appeals by reason of its devotional sincerity.

William Caven Barron, formerly of London, Ontario, has to his credit a number of interesting and quite characteristic compositions for piano solo, of Irish, Scotch, and Dutch suggestiveness. "Colleen" has a lilting effect of real charm, and his Scotch Love Song is very happy in its simplicity, besides having the ring of affection hidden in its tripping rhythm.

Angelo M. Reid is a Canadian musician of fine accomplishment, who at one time lived in St. Catharines, but who for some years has lived in Buffalo, N.Y., where he is highly regarded as a musician of first rank. His works are chiefly for the voice, and consist of the cantatas, "David's Lament," "A Song of Nativity," "It is Finished," etc., anthems and songs, which latter, by the way, are also, or nearly all, of a sacred character. The various compositions I have seen are of solid, orthodox workmanship.

Toronto Composers.

Dr. Albert Ham, of Toronto, although an Englishman by birth, has lived in that city a goodly number of years—where his reputation as a musician and composer is of the best—and I may perhaps do him no injustice, and do credit to ourselves, by including him among our Canadian composers. Dr. Ham has kindly permitted me to see some of his songs, choral compositions, a charming "Berceuse," for violin and piano and some three orchestral scores, "Coronation Ode," "March Militaire" (Imperium et Unitas) and "The Queen's Own," which is also a grand military march. In these scores the composer shows excellent judgment in scoring, the colors and combinations being fanciful and full of brilliant, pulsating character, thus highly stimulating our patriotic fervor and enthusiasm. The music is rich and sincere, and strongly impregnated with freedom and optimistic gladness. "The Hope of the Ages," a work for chorus and orchestra, presented for hearing in Toronto by the National Chorus to whom it is dedicated, and under the direction of the composer, is an exceedingly scholarly work, showing everywhere the skilled and talented musician. His anthem, for example "At Midnight There Was a Cry Made," "Let the People Praise Thee, Lord," and part songs, "Waken, Lords and Ladies Gay," "The Leaves Are Falling," "Mid Sylvan Glades," "Blow, Soft Wind" the latter two for two parts or voices; and his songs, "Myla" and "Thy Will Not Mine Be Done," are fine specimens of musical writing, making their own appeal.

Dr. A. S. Vogt has become well-known as a composer through the success of his charming "Indian Lullaby," for female voices, which has often been presented in Toronto under the composer's direction, through the superb medium of the famous Mendelssohn Choir, and by other choruses in different places on this continent, and in England. In this piece and the virile and effective part song, "The Sea," which are the only compositions by Dr. Vogt I have seen, the composer exhibits admirable taste and good constructive skill. His immense knowledge of fine and sonorous choral effects, and his unquestione taste are shown in the composition of the above two-part songs.

Frank S. Welsman, of Toronto, wrote a minuet for piano solo some years ago, and, judging from its sprightly character and real minuet flavor, he should take time and write some more. It is a playable and praiseworthy offering.

Dr. Torrington wrote a few songs some years ago, the most creditable and popular being his "Abide With Me." This with "One Sweetly Solemn Thought," by the late R. S. Ambrose, and the ballad, "Waiting for the Tide," by the late Edwin Gledhill, were at that time the most popular songs produced by any Canadian composers.

Prolific Song Writer.

One of the most prolific of Canadian song-writers is Mr. Ernest Whyte of Ottawa. He has to his credit some 25 or 30 published songs, and has, I am told, about 100 still in MSS. Mr. Whyte is a serious musician, and his apparent desire is to get away from anything appertaining to the commonplace in sentiment or in feeling. His songs appeal to the real music lover, and are intended to be lofty in expression and desire. One would have to play them many times to become accustomed to their flavor (notwithstanding simple and usual harmonies are employed), and this is no disparagement either, for many beautiful things in this world have to be sought diligently for, and to be won only after much labor and self-sacrifice. But after a whole lot of study, I am not so sure that these songs would haunt one because of their sheer beauty. They do not seem to have the refreshing melodic charm, or the rich and varied, or even picturesque, harmonies to do this. Whilst they are not what one would call emotional or vitally intense, they are undoubtedly sincere and interesting, and are moreover well writen for the voice, and contain many artistic and commendable features. Some of the titles are: "Lament of the Winds," "Harvest Slumber Song," "A White Rose," "Creep Into My Heart," "Winter Sunrise," "The Sea Hath its Pearls." etc.

J. E. P. Aldous, B.A., of Hamilton, has published some half-dozen compositions, anthems, and a song or two, and a prelude and fugue for organ. In addition to these works he has in MSS. four light operas, one string quartet, one trio for piano, and strings, some songs, and pieces for harp and piano.

Calixa Lavalle, famous as being the composer of "O Canada," now our chief national anthem, was a brilliant but erratic musician, and left a few works for the piano, the most important being his well-known etude. "Papillon," this being a showy piece of somewhat glittering character, but withal quite effective.—W. O. Forsyth.

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Belleville	Sept. 6-7
Brockville	Sept. 6-8
Cobourg	Sept. 29-30
COE HILL	Sept. 20-21
Frankford	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Kingston	Sept. 28-30
London (Western Fair)	Sept. 10-18
MADOC	Oct. 6-7
Marmora	Sept. 23-24
Napanee	Sept. 14-15
Ottawa (Central Canada)	Sept. 10-18
Peterboro	Sept. 16-18
Picton	Sept. 21-23
Shannonville	Sept. 18
Stirling	Sept. 21-22
Tamworth	Sept. 9
Toronto (Can. National)	Aug. 28, Sept. 13
Tweed	Sept. 29-30

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RETELLING A JOKE

It Seemed Easy, but the Attempt Was a Costly Failure.

SO THE VICTIM TRIED AGAIN.

After He Studied the Thing Over to See Where and How He Had Made His Blunder He Sprang It Anew, Only to Receive a Staggering Jolt.

Richard Smith and John Jones were great friends. They were alike in many respects, but there was this difference between them—that Smith was an ardent churchman and was inclined to take things seriously, while Jones did not go to church very often and was inclined to take everything more lightly.

One day these two friends happened to be strolling along together, when the conversation drifted around to this difference between them. Smith had been telling Jones that his course was all wrong and that he ought to change his views and go to church, giving his reasons therefor. To this Jones listened attentively and seemed much impressed.

"Your argument seems very logical," said Jones when Smith had paused, "but," with a twinkle in his eye, "there's one point you did not mention which has just occurred to me and on which I should like a little enlightenment."

"What is it?" said Smith. "I'll be very glad to explain it if I can."

"It is this," replied Jones. "How does it happen that a man may be a church member and a heathen at the same time?"

"I don't understand you," said Smith. "How can a man be a church member and a heathen at the same time? You are joking. You know he can't."

"But I say he can. Take yourself, for example. I will emphatically assert that I can prove in eight words that you are a heathen, and, furthermore, I can convince you of it."

"I know you can't do anything of the sort. You are trying to put up a bluff. And to make you back down I will agree to this—if you can prove either in eight words or in eight hundred that I am a heathen to my satisfaction I will give you a pair of gloves, but if you do not prove it you must give me a pair. I hate to take the gloves on such an easy proposition, but it will teach you a lesson."

"All right. It's a go," said Jones.

Smith looked surprised. He really thought that Jones would back down. "Well, how do you intend to prove that I am a heathen?"

"Are you a woman?"

"No."

"You must be a he, then."

Smith looked stupefied for an instant. Then he laughed: "Ha, ha, ha! That was a clever one. You have won the gloves all right and have proved your contention to my satisfaction. But I will get it off on some one else. Ah, there is Roy Green! I will spring it on him."

So they joined Green, who, like Smith, was a churchman. Smith plunged immediately into the subject.

"Jones has just proved to me that a man can be a churchman and yet be a heathen."

"What absurd nonsense!" said Green. "It cannot be proved. Of course a heathen may attend church, but it can't be proved that all churchmen are heathen."

"I thought so a few minutes ago myself," said Smith excitedly. "And so sure am I of this that I will agree to give you a pair of gloves if I cannot prove to your satisfaction in eight words that they are heathen, but if I do you are to give me a pair."

"Done!" said Green. "It will be almost like robbing you. But if you are willing I am."

"All right," said Smith.

"Proceed to prove it," said Green.

"The men aren't women," said Smith.

"No," said Green.

"Then they are hes. Ha, ha!"

"But that does not prove them heathen."

Smith looked dazed. "I guess I made a mistake."

Green chuckled. "I guess you did. Fork over those gloves!"

And Smith had to buy two pairs.

Smith went home chagrined, thinking where he had made his mistake. By and by it came to him. It would go better to prove that he was a heathen as Jones had proved it to him in that way. He would get back those gloves yet!

The next day he met Brown. "Now is my opportunity!" he thought, and accosted Brown.

"Brown," he said, "I heard a clever one the other day, and that is how a man can be a churchman and a heathen at the same time. You know that I am a churchman. But did you know that I can prove that I am a heathen?"

Brown chuckled. "You don't have to prove it to me," said he. "I am perfectly willing to concede it."—Dwight S. Wiseman in Chicago Herald.

Distribution of Wealth.

"If I had a million," said Meandering Mike, "I'd give every man dat was broke a ten dollar bill. What would you do?"

"Me?" rejoined Plodding Pete. "I'd stand at de next corner an' touch 'em as dey went past while dey was feelin' liberal."—Washington Star.

The law of nature is, "Do the thing and you shall have the power, but they who do not the thing have not the power."—Emerson.

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39TH YEAR—No. 32 **Madoc, Hastings County, Ontario, Thursday, August 12, 1915** POSTAGE PREPAID

EVENTS OF THE WAR IN BRIEF

An attack by German airships over the English coast on Tuesday night was announced on Wednesday by the official press bureau. Thirteen were killed and twelve injured. The statement says one of the airships was damaged by British aeroplanes and was towed towards Ostend, later being completely demolished by British 'planes. Eight women, four children, and one man were killed, and six women, four men, and two children were wounded as the result of the explosion of missiles dropped by the Zeppelins.

The Teutonic forces are continuing their advance against the Russians. The enemy have captured several cities in Poland and have secured control of a large part of that province. The Russian armies are still entact however and it appears that they will be able to save themselves from capture.

The Teutonic pressure on the eastern war front continues heavy against the Russian positions all along the line, with steady retirement of the Grand Duke Nicholas' troops recorded in most of the sectors.

Northeast of Warsaw and up to the Baltic Provinces the Russians are making their most determined stand. Increasingly strong resistance to the German assaults is indicated in this territory, where serious breaches would menace the new Russian lines of defense.

In the Baltic Provinces, Petrograd claims that the Germans are being pressed back from Riga on land, while on the water an attempt by a German battle fleet to break through the mine barriers defending the entrance to the Gulf of Riga was beaten off.

A Turkish battleship has been sunk by an allied submarine, and an allied submarins has been sunk by a Turkish aeroplane.

The Allies are again attacking vigorously in the Dardanelles, and are making substantial progress, according to news agency despatches from Athens.

The Russians report new successes against the Turks in the Caucasus near the Euphrates River.

LACROSSE

Tweed District Champions

The congratulations of the lacrosse fraternity are due the Tweed Lacrosse team on the splendid success they have experienced this season. Last year this same team did not win a single game but nevertheless they played out the schedule, without a murmur, for which they deserve great credit. This year the Tweed team has not lost a single game thus winning the District Championship by a wide margin. In the near future they will meet Campbellford, who have also won their district without a loss, in a semi-final game, and the best wishes for victory are extended them by the Madoc Lacrosse Club.

STANDING OF TEAMS

JUVENILES

	Won	Lost	To Play
Madoc	4	0	0
Trenton	0	4	0

INTERMEDIATES

	Won	Lost	To play
Tweed	5	0	1
Trenton	3	3	0
Madoc	3	2	1
Stirling	0	6	0

We go to press too early to learn the result of the first Juvenile semi-final game, Havelock at Madoc, on Wednesday afternoon. The return game will be held on Thursday August 19th, and a strong squad of rooters are expected to take advantage of the fine autoing or the excellent railroad connections.

No Review for next two weeks.

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MADOC
Painter and Decorator
Spring is here and now is the time to have your house Painted and Papered. We will supply Paper.
Be sure and get our Prices.
Terms reasonable. 12-1yr

Port Hope Slayer Hangs Self in Cell

Edward James Tate, the Port Hope Salvationist, who killed his daughter, Elsie, with an axe, committed suicide in his cell in the jail here early on Saturday by hanging himself with a sheet taken from his bed.

When found by the jail turnkey he was suspended from the improvised rope, which had been tied about a strip of scantling above the window. He was quite dead and an examination of the body showed that life had been extinct for several hours.

Apart from a settled depression, which was attributed to a full realization of his deed. Tate had manifested no unusual mental condition and the prison authorities here did not dream that he might adopt this means of terminating his trouble. His religious tendencies indeed argued anything rather than such a course.

Tate must have decided on taking his own life immediately after awaking in the morning, and the deliberation with which he proceeded to carry out his design showed that he had his senses keenly active.

Tate's preliminary trial was to have been held at 11 o'clock Saturday morning and County Crown Attorney Kerr had the case in hand for the prosecution.

Tate's murder of his daughter, Elsie Maude, which was of a shocking character, appears to have been without motive and the testimony given at the inquest that he had at one time been an inmate of an insane asylum, probably gives the solution to a crime which otherwise might never have been cleared up. Tate's character with his neighbors was good and his wife, the stepmother of the murdered girl, testified that her husband had been kind to her and his daughter.

German losses 2,178,683 since the war began.

London, England, has too many patriotic funds. They number into the hundreds. The notion that many funds raise more money is a near relation to the notion that many taxations raise more revenue.

No Review for next two weeks.

Madoc High School

Examination Results

The Toronto papers in reporting the Lower School examination results omitted the name of Lena Sharpe from the list of successful candidates. This, together with Agnes McNamara's securing Lower School standing in connection with the Normal Entrance examination gives us twenty Lower School certificates.

Four pupils tried the Faculty Entrance examination. Of these Wilbur Craig and Massey Moffatt secured certificates.

On the Normal Entrance examination, out of seventy-eight certificates obtained by the eight schools of the county, eighteen come to Madoc High school. Their names are: Ruth Bell, R. Broadworth, Earl Burnside, Grace Burnside, Gladys Gay, Mary Goggin, Lottie Harris, Edith McMechan, Agnes McNamara, Annie McNamara, Sadie Moore, Ernest Reid, Clara Thompson, Nina Thomson, Ethel Thomson, Tillie White, Kathleen White, George White. Of these Grace Burnside, Lottie Harris, Nina Thomson and Ethel Thomson passed with honors. The following pupils spent three years or less on their High School course—Gladys Gay, Agnes McNamara, Sadie Moore, Ernest Reid (two and a half years), Kathleen White and George White (one and a half years).

The results for three years on the Lower School and Normal Entrance examinations have been as follows:—

LOWER SCHOOL

1913	1914	1915
19 (3 honors)	23	20

NORMAL ENTRANCE

1913	1914	1915
9 (3 honors)	15 (4 honors)	18 (4 honors)

No Review Next Week

In accordance with the time-honored custom among country newspapers of ceasing publication for two weeks during the summer, there will be no issue of The Review for the next two weeks, August 19th and 26th. The next issue of The Review will be September 2nd. The office will remain open for job work during the two weeks.

Bannockburn

Our football team motored to Hazzards on Friday evening to play the return match but neither team were successful in scoring a goal.

Mrs. Wagner and little daughter, Dora, of Cleveland, Ohio, are the guests of her aunt, Mrs. Jas. Harris.

Miss Audrey Chambers visited relatives in Tweed last week.

Misses Echo and Letitia Boyle were Sunday guests of Mrs. Israel McEwen.

Mrs. Nicol and Miss Jean are camping with friends at Bass lake.

Misses Jessie McEwen and Laura Stapely were guests of Mrs. Wm. McEwen, Kellar's Bridge, last week.

Mrs. F. Pollard and family, Gananoque, are visiting relatives in and around town.

Misses Kate and Alice Windover, of Erankford, were guests of Miss Margaret Hunter last week.

Mr. T. Nicol, of this village, and Mr. K. Nicol, Madoc, spent Sunday at Bass lake.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hunter spent Sunday at the home of Mr. Israel McEwen.

Miss Teresa Lloyd is holidaying at Springbrook.

Misses M. Phillips and H. Pyne, Eldorado, were guests of Mrs. W. Warren on Sunday.

Walter Fairbrother Writes From England

The following letter was received today by Mr. H. A. Hunt, of the immigration department, from Walter Fairbrother, who is at Shornecliffe, England:

On Board T. S. S. Corsican.

Dear Mr. Hunt:

We have had a fine trip. We picked up with our escort on Sunday night. We were getting anxious as we neared England. Although we had two 12-pounders on board and machine guns, they would not be much good against submarines. We have over 1,000 troops on board, and the heaviest load of ammunition that ever left Canada. We have twenty million rounds of ammunition, rifle, besides shells. We have had the ship in darkness and all windows and port holes covered, besides travelling 200 miles out of our course for safety the last three days. Goodbye till we meet again.

Madoc's New Industry

We are pleased to learn that the management of Messrs. Brown & Robinson, Limited, is making good. During the last month the firm turned out 30,000 articles, which is certainly a good record for an enterprise established in the town only about seven weeks ago.

The firm is now employing 33 girls and 3 men. In order that the inexperienced help may receive the benefit of the best instruction and thus enable beginners to become proficient in the shortest possible time, the firm has secured from Toronto a very capable and efficient lady superintendent to direct the operations of the unskilled worker.

Messrs. Brown & Robinson are shipping goods to points as far St. John's and Vancouver.

The benefits to the town from the operation of an industry of this kind may further be seen from the fact that already new industries are being established as the result of the employment of so much labor here. Mr. Wellington is erecting an entertainment hall where he is going to instal a moving picture machine, and last Monday a gentleman from Belleville informed us that he was going to open a confectionery here if he could find a suitable building for the purpose.

Our Stay-at-Home Braves

Dear Sir and Editor, I hope I am taking
The proper way of addressing you.
It is such an age of poetry making,
I thought I would like to try my hand, too.

But poets are born, not made, so they tell us.
Oh, dear, I so hope I'm a poet born;
For it makes me so madly, fiercely jealous,
When others blow their poetic horn,

And write wonderful things about Billy the Kaiser,
Call Scripture texts too—to throw at the old bloat;
I wish he was out on the river Yser,
And a submarine would get under his boat.

How am I doing?—does that sound poetic?
I hope you'll respond with a fervent Amen.
If it isn't a prayer it's the next thing to it.
I'm feeling encouraged so here goes again.

Of course you know the various opinions,
About our boys and the present war.
Some claim the young men are not doing their duty,
While others again declare that they are.

Well, that may depend on what is their duty,
Whether to stay or whether to go;
Or to flit around like "a thing of beauty,"
Keats says that's "a joy forever," you know.

But young men around here are so very numerous,
Thick as hair on a dog—now, oh, Great Scott,
Why did I say that? It really sounds vulgar
And spoils the looks of my nice poem a lot.

Still I'll not take it back for it answers the purpose,
And elegant language would be out of place
In speaking of those who boost up behind others
To secure their own safety nor mind the disgrace.

And could you but hear the wonderful reasons
They give as excuses for staying at home;
Some are so young and tender, is it any wonder
Their parents object to their crossing the foam?

Some cannot leave papa, some cannot leave mamma,
And some fly around and get tied to a wife;
Some claim their teeth's rotten, they cannot chew hard tack,
So soft food is essential to keep them in life.

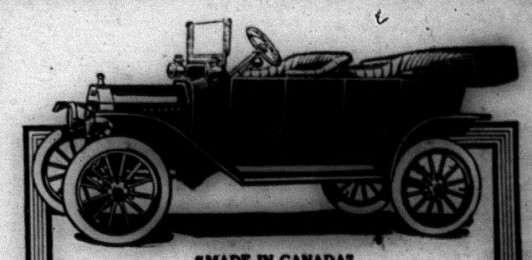
And yet they are brave as the Nubian lions.
Please don't think them cowards for that isn't so.
They cluster around together and kill far more Germans
Than those who were really so foolish as to go.

I wish you could hear them rail out at the British
For not having made any further advance.
They find fault with Russia, criticize Italy,
And have only contempt for the soldiers of France.

Some of them even will whine at the Belgians
For not fighting fiercer when standing the brunt.
And I really must say it, Lord pity the Germans
Should our Stay-at-Home Braves ever get to the front.

UNCLE JOE.

No Review for next two weeks.



"MADE IN CANADA"

Ford Touring Car Price $590

Prices of Ford spare parts have been reduced an average of ten per cent. A Ford touring car may now be bought part by part for but $38.87 more than the price of the car ready to run. Another big slice off the "after cost" of motoring.

Buyers of these practical cars will share in profits if we sell 30,000 new Ford cars between August 1, 1914, and August 1, 1915

Runabout $547; Town Car $840; F.O.B. Ford, Ontario, with all equipment, including electric headlights. Cars on display and sale at **Frank Smith's, Madoc, Ont.**

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Four grades to choose from.

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Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of them or by the survivor. 821

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In fact we have everything that you need for that new building. See us, our prices are right. Estimates cheerfully given.

JOHN ROBERTSON

THE GOLDEN KEY

Or "The Adventures of Ledgard."

By the Author of "What He Cost Her."

CHAPTER II.—(Continued).

"That's all very well, my friend," he said, "but kindly remember that you are young, and well, and strong. I am old, and an invalid. I need support. Don't be hard on me, Trent. Say fifty again."

"No, nor fifty hundred," Trent answered shortly. "I don't want your money. Don't be such a fool, or you'll never live to enjoy it."

Monty shuffled on to his feet, and walked aimlessly about the hut. Once or twice as he passed the place where the bottle rested he hesitated; at last he paused, his eyes lit up, he stretched out his hand stealthily. But before he could possess himself of it Trent's hand was upon his collar.

"You poor fool!" he said; "leave it alone, can't you? You want to poison yourself I know. Well, you can do as you jolly well like when you are out of this—not before."

Monty's eyes flashed evil fires, but his tone remained persuasive. "Trent," he said, "be reasonable. Look at me! I ask you now whether I am not better for that last drop. I tell you that it is food and wine to me. I need it to brace me up for to-morrow. Now listen! Name your own stake! Set it up against that single glass! I am not a mean man, Trent. Shall we say one hundred and fifty?"

Trent looked at him half scornfully, half deprecatingly.

"You are only wasting your breath, Monty," he said, "I couldn't touch money won in such a way, and I want to get you out of this alive. There's fever in the air all around us, and if either of us get a touch of it that drop of brandy might stand between us and death. Don't worry me like a spoilt child. Roll yourself up and get to sleep! I'll keep watch."

"I will be reasonable," Monty whined. "I will go to sleep, my friend, and worry no more when I have had just one sip of that brandy! It is the finest medicine in the world for me! It will keep the fever off. You do not want money you say! Come, is there anything in this world which I possess, which you will set against that three inches of brown liquid?"

Trent was on the point of an angry negative. Suddenly he stopped—hesitated—and said nothing. Monty's face lit up with sudden hope.

"Come," he cried, "there is something I see! You're the right sort, Trent. Don't be afraid to speak out. It's yours, man, if you win it. Speak up!"

"I will stake that brandy," Trent answered, "against the picture you let fall from your pocket an hour ago."

CHAPTER III.

For a moment Monty stood as though dazed. Then the excitement which had shone in his face slowly subsided. He stood quite silent, muttering softly to himself, his eyes fixed on Trent.

"Her picture! My little girl's picture! Trent, you are joking, you're mad!"

"Am I?" Trent answered nonchalantly. "Perhaps so! Anyhow those are my terms! You can play or not as you like! I don't care."

A red spot burned in Monty's cheeks, and a sudden passion shook him. He threw himself upon Trent and would have struck him but that he was as a child in the younger man's grasp. Trent held him at a distance easily and without effort.

"There's nothing for you to make a fuss about," he said gruffly. "I answered a plain question, that's all. I don't want to play at all. I should most likely lose, and you're much better without the brandy."

Monty was foaming with passion and baffled desire.

"You beast!" he cried, "you low, ill-bred cur! How dared you look at her picture! How dare you make me such an offer! Let me go, I say! Let me go!"

But Trent did not immediately relax his grasp. It was evidently not safe to let him go. His fit of anger bordered upon hysterics. Presently he grew calmer but more maudlin. Trent at last released him, and thrusting the bottle of brandy into his coat-pocket, returned to his game of Patience. Monty lay on the ground watching him with red, shifty eyes.

"Trent," he whimpered. But Trent did not answer him.

"Trent, you needn't have been so beastly rough. My arm is black and blue and I am sore all over."

But Trent remained silent. Monty crept a little nearer. He was beginning to feel a very injured person.

"Trent," he said, "I'm sorry we've had words. Perhaps I said more than I ought to have done. I did not mean to call you names. I apologise."

"Granted," Trent said tersely, bending over his game.

"You see, Trent," he went on, "you're not a family man, are you? If you were, you would understand. I've been down in the mire for years, an utter scoundrel, a poor, weak, broken-down creature. But I've always kept that picture! It's my little girl! She doesn't know I'm alive, never will know, but it's all I have to remind me of her and I couldn't part with it, could I?"

"You'd be a blackguard if you did," Trent answered curtly.

Monty's face brightened.

"I was sure," he declared, "that upon reflection you would think so. I was sure of it. I have always found you very fair, Trent, and very reasonable. Now shall we say two hundred?"

"You seem very anxious for a game," Trent remarked. "Listen, I will play you for any amount you like, my I O U against your I O U. Are you agreeable?"

Monty shook his head. "I don't want your money, Trent," he said. "You know that I want that brandy. I will leave you to name the stake I am to set up against it."

"As regards that," Trent answered shortly, "I've named the stake; I'll not consider any other."

Monty's face once more grew black with anger.

"You are a beast, Trent—a bully!" he exclaimed passionately; "I'll not part with it!"

"I hope you won't," Trent answered. "I've told you what I should think of you if you did."

Monty moved a little nearer to the opening of the hut. He drew the photograph hesitatingly from his pocket, and looked at it by the moonlight. His eyes filled with maudlin tears. He raised it to his lips and kissed it.

"My little girl," he whispered. "My little daughter."

Trent had re-lit his pipe and started a fresh game of Patience. Monty, standing in the opening, began to mutter to himself.

"I am sure to win—Trent is always unlucky at cards—such a little risk, and the brandy—ah!"

He sucked in his lips for a moment with a slight gurgling sound. He looked over his shoulder, and his face grew haggard with longing. His eyes sought Trent's, but Trent was smoking stolidly and looking at the cards spread out before him, as a chess-player at his pieces.

"Such a very small risk," Monty whispered softly to himself. "I need the brandy too. I cannot sleep without it! Trent!"

Trent made no answer. He did not wish to hear. Already he had repented. He was not a man of keen susceptibility, but he was a trifle ashamed of himself. At that moment he was tempted to draw the cork, and empty the brandy out upon the ground.

"Trent! Do you hear, Trent?"

He could no longer ignore the hoarse, plaintive cry. He looked unwillingly up. Monty was standing over him with white, twitching face and bloodshot eyes.

"Deal the cards," he muttered simply, and sat down.

Trent hesitated. Monty misunderstood him and slowly drew the photograph from his pocket and laid it face downwards upon the table. Trent bit his lip and frowned.

"Rather a foolish game this," he said. "Let's call it off, eh? You shall have—well, a thimbleful of the brandy and go to bed.' I'll sit up, I'm not tired."

But Monty swore a very profane and a very ugly oath.

"I'll have the lot," he muttered. "Every drop; every —— drop! Ay, and I'll keep the picture. You see, my friend, you see; deal the cards."

Then Trent, who had more faults than most men, but who hated bad language, looked at the back of the photograph, and, shuddering, hesitated no longer. He shuffled the cards and handed them to Monty.

"Your deal," he said laconically. "Same as before I suppose?"

Monty nodded, for his tongue was hot and his mouth dry, and speech was not an easy thing. But he dealt the cards, one by one with jealous care, and when he had finished he snatched upon his own, and looked at each with sickly disappointment.

"How many?" Trent asked, holding out the pack. Monty hesitated, half made up his mind to throw away three cards, then put one upon the table. Finally, with a little whine, he laid three down with trembling fingers and snatched at the three which Trent handed him. His face lit up, a scarlet flush burned in his cheek. It was evident that the draw had improved his hand.

Trent took his own cards up, looked at them nonchalantly, and helped himself to one card. Monty could restrain himself no longer. He threw his hand upon the ground.

"Three's," he cried in fierce triumph, "three of a kind—nines."

Trent laid down his own cards calmly down.

"A full hand," he said, "kings up."

Monty gave a little gasp and then a moan. His eyes were fixed with a fascinating glare upon those five cards which Trent had so calmly laid down. Trent took up the photograph, thrust it carefully into his pocket without looking at it, and rose to his feet.

"Look here, Monty," he said, "you shall have the brandy; you've no right to it, and you're best without it by long chalks. But there, you shall have your own way."

Monty rose to his feet and balanced himself against the post.

"Never mind—about the brandy," he faltered. "Give me back the photograph."

Trent shrugged his shoulders. "Why?" he asked coolly. "Full hand beats three, don't it? It was my win and my stake."

"Then—then take that!" But the blow never touched Trent. He thrust out his hand and held his assailant away at arm's length.

Monty burst into tears.

"You don't want it," he moaned; "what's my little girl to you? You never saw her, and you never will see her in your life."

"She is nothing to me, of course," Trent answered. "A moment or so ago her picture was worth less to you than a quarter of a bottle of brandy."

"I was mad," Monty moaned. "She was my own little daughter, God help her!"

"I never heard you speak of her before," Trent remarked.

There was a moment's silence. Then Monty crept out between the posts into the soft darkness, and his voice seemed to come from a great distance.

"I have never told you about her," he said, "because she is not the sort of woman who is spoken of at all to such men as you. I am no more worthy to be her father than you are to touch the hem of her skirt. There was a time, Trent, many, many years ago, when I was proud to think that she was my daughter, my own flesh and blood. When I began to go down—it was different. Down and down and lower still! Then she ceased to be my daughter! After all it is best. I am not fit to carry her picture. You keep it Trent—you keep it—and give me the brandy."

He staggered up on to his feet and crept back into the hut. His hands were outstretched, claw-like and bony, his eyes were fierce as a wild-cat's. But Trent stood between him and the brandy bottle.

"Look here," he said, "you shall have the picture back—curse you! But listen. If I were you and had wife, or daughter, or sweetheart like this"—he touched the photograph almost reverently—"why, I'd go through fire and water, but I'd keep myself decent; ain't you a silly old fool, now? We've made our piles, you can go back and take her a fortune, give her jewels and pretty dresses, and all the fal-de-lals that women love. You'll never do it if you muddle yourself up with that stuff, old 'un. Chuck the drink till we've seen this thing through at any rate!"

"You don't know my little girl," Monty muttered. "How should you? She'd care little for money or gewgaws, but she'd break her heart to see her old father—come to this—broken down—worthless—a hopeless, miserable wretch. It's too late. Trent, I'll have just a glass I think. It will do me good. I have been fretting, Trent, you see how pale I am."

He staggered towards the bottle. Trent watched him, interfering no longer. With a little chuckle of content he seized upon it and, too fearful of interference from Trent to wait for a glass, raised it to his lips. There was a gurgling in his throat—a little spasm as he choked, and released his lips for a moment. Then the bottle slid from his nerveless fingers to the floor, and the liquor oozed away in a little brown stream; even Trent dropped his pack of cards and sprang up startled. For bending down under the sloping roof was a European, to all appearance an Englishman, in linen clothes and white hat. It was the man for whom they had waited.

(To be continued.)

His Status.

Longhorn Luke—Are you for the allies or for Germany, stranger?

Affable Stranger—I'm neutral—I've been swindled in every country in Europe.

It's sometimes hard for a man to adjust his religion to fit his business.

ALL LEEDS IS DOING WAR WORK

WOMEN AND GIRLS MAKING MUNITIONS FOR ARMY.

Even the Very Old Occupants of the Poor-Houses Are Working.

She was very old, with as kindly a face as I have ever seen. She hobbled up to the gateway of the munitions works and enquired if there was any chance of a job, writes James Sherliker from Leeds, England.

"Sorry, mother,' said the doorkeeper. "We turn a hundred women and girls away every morning. Wait till the new wing is finished. That'll be your time."

"A German killed my son," she explained in a shaky voice. "I want to make a bullet to kill a German. . . 'Appen I'm wrong . . . 'appen it's wicked to 'ev such a wish . . . but a German killed my son."

Hope lit up her eye as she hobbled away with the renewed intimation that an oportunity for work would come with the addition of the new wing.

By the courtesy of the management I was permitted to see the women and girls of Leeds making the war material for the men at the front. They work day and night in turns, and they work on Sundays as well. There is a keen competition in the matter of output. The winners hold a challenge shield, which is decorated with the flags of the allies and hung in a prominent position over the machines at which sit the successful girls.

Soldiers' Wives Work.

If a girl is taken ill or feels faint she is at once helped to a cosy rest-room, where a charming matron and a trained nurse wait upon her. Up and down the big yard tramp armed sentries in khaki, and a Boy Scout conducts the visitor to the official whom he wishes to see.

All sorts and conditions of women come here. It is difficult to-day in Leeds and the surrounding districts to get a servant because domestic servants are giving up their work to go and make bullets. Girls of good middle-class families are here. Soldiers' wives are here and soldiers' mothers; and it is fine to see the smiles of satisfaction when they increase the output. Ladies in all parts of the country write asking to be allowed to help in the work. A clergyman's wife has offered to come along and bring her daughters, and applications come from places as far distant as the Channel Islands.

I am glad to learn that a film has been made showing the women and girls at work in this munitions factory. I trust that it will be thrown on every kinema screen in the country. It will help recruiting, I am sure. These women are not working for money alone; they are working to help save the lads who are saving them.

"What about the men?" I asked.

Paupers Helping.

"Well," said my local friend, with a laugh, "if you can find a man under eighty out of work round about here you will have done more than I can do. The war was not very old when the workhouses were appealed to, and now hundreds of men who were paupers are helping to serve the guns. Hundreds of men who left their work years ago have returned to it. Turners and fitters who believed that their working days were gone seem to have found a new lease of life and energy. The habitual loafer, the street-corner man—they are all missing from their customary haunts. They are too old to join the colors but they are young enough to make things that matter most to-day."

His face reddened as he spoke of the charges of slackness made against the working man.

"There may be a few men who slack," he said fiercely, "but I'll swear we've got none in Yorkshire. We've got men here working regularly 110 hours a week. That isn't slacking. Take, for example, the men who work in the Canary Cage."

I smiled.

"Never heard of 'em? Well, the Canary Cage is the room where we make lyddite. If you remain inside it for long your skin becomes as yellow as a canary's wings. But we don't grumble, never fear!"

There's a Flavour of Distinction in every cup of

"SALADA"

—something intangible but truly entrancing. Skilful blending of the finest 'hill-grown' teas and scrupulous cleanliness in preparation is the secret. This flavour constitutes the individuality of SALADA and will never change, no matter how costs may rise. B 79

Poultry Alphabet.

A utility bird is rarely worth doctoring, the axe being an excellent surgical instrument to apply to sick fowls.

Balanced rations supply maximum of nourishment with minimum of waste.

Cull closely, for it does not pay to board idlers.

Do not attempt too much to accomplish thoroughly.

Every insect left to mature will decrease the profiits of the flock.

F-i-l-t-h spells failure.

Good stock is the best foundation but it must be handled with common sense.

Hens are not magicians; so cannot maunfacture eggs unless given the proper materials.

Indolence and poultry-breeding make a combination which would bankrupt a wealthy financier.

Just a little observation will prove that the I-know-it-alls never make successful poultrymen.

Kindness shown to fowls pays in increased egg-supply.

Lice multiply rapidly in uncleanly surroundings.

May chicks pushed to maturity, make fall layers to fill in the time when earlier hatched birds are resting.

No mixed flocks can give the satisfaction of a single breed.

One's favorite breed is usually the best with which to win success.

Pullets should be separated from cockerels as soon as sex can be distinguished.

Quickly kill the chicks which are dwarfed or crippled when hatched.

Rush young birds towards maturity if you wish large profits.

Select breeders early and dispose of all other male birds.

Try to waste no feed, either by over feeding, careless methods, or one-sided diet.

Unless you give your flock regular care, they do not pay to keep.

Very few poultrymen know so much that they can learn nothing from the experience of others.

Hens are Profitable Assets.

Possibly no farm live stock pays as big a profit for food as do hens. Seems strange, but true, that one egg will pay for the keep of a dozen hens one day.

A hen if given a chance to forage will find a large part of her feed and during certain seasons of the year will be able to lay a goodly number of eggs without any further feed. This fact has caused the hen in a great many instances to be neglected and shift largely for herself. Of course when thus disregarded she cannot be expected to be as profitable as when given good care and attention.

The refuse from the kitchen can be profitably turned into eggs rather than given to some worthless cats and dogs. The table scraps are excellent diet for fowls. Care must be exercised in feeding refuse from the kitchen or the outcome may be fatal. If foods where large quantities of salt were used in their preparation are given to the fowls they may gorge themselves on this salty food and great loss of fowls may be encountered. One party who had salted a quantity of sweet corn found late in the spring that this corn was no longer wanted for cooking purposes and thoughtlessly threw it to the chickens. An excessive amount of it was eaten and in a few hours many of the fowl had died. In much the same way a farmer lost a fine bunch of young chickens by feeding them salted mash potatoes.

An Advantage.

"There's one advantage in being a chronic dyspeptic," grunted the man.

"What is it?"

"Your relatives quit getting up basket picnics for your benefit."

Did a Marathon.

"So papa jumped from his chair when you asked him for my hand. And what did he say?"

"I'm not sure he said anything."

"Not sure? Didn't you hear anything?"

"No; but perhaps I was travelling faster than the sound of his voice."

Few tips come to the waiter who sits down while waiting.

A GERMAN "TEA PARTY" ON THE WESTERN FRONT

In this picture the Kaiser and his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, are seen on a visit to the headquarters of General von Heeringen, who is in command opposite Rheims. The three sat down to tea and discussed the plans of campaign.

60 years ago Grandfather got an *individual* sugar package—"Ye Olde Sugar Loafe" made by John Redpath, in what was then Canada's *only* Sugar Refinery.

The Redpath Carton of Today

Now, at less than half the price, his granddaughter gets a much improved article, also "*individual*"—

Redpath

Extra Granulated Sugar

in Sealed Cartons and Cloth Bags

2-lb. and 5-lb. 10, 20, 50 and 100 lb.

"Canada's Favorite Sugar for three Generations"

CANADA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL.

MANY NEW FACTORIES FOR MUNITIONS

Sixteen Established and Ten More to be Set Up in England

A despatch from London says:—Sixteen national munitions factories have been established in England, and, after consultation with the French Ministry, the British Government has decided to set up an additional ten large establishments.

This announcement was made in the House of Commons by the Minister of Munitions, David Lloyd George, who told of the progress made by his department in overcoming the shortage in shells that had prevented the army on the Continent from doing all it might otherwise have done. These new factories are being erected in the vicinity of the arsenals and the existing armament establishments, and, the Government has completed in a few weeks the developments it is now engaged on the supply of shells will be doubled.

"This," said the Minister, "will not merely enable us to support our men, but will enable them to cleave their way through to victory."

Mr. Lloyd George explained that until the new factories are built the work of the department will be directed to speeding up existing contracts. At first the Government had been faced with a grave labor shortage, and some machines were lying idle because no one could be found to work them. One-third of the machines engaged in Government work at the outset were not being utilized at night.

During three months his department had succeeded in adding nearly 40,000 men skilled—to the ranks of the workers connected with armaments, and they were pouring in further supplies. His department had also enrolled 100,000 volunteers, but it had been found difficult to remove the majority of these from their present employment. However, scores of thousands of skilled men who had enlisted had been traced, and arrangements were made with the War Office for the return of these men to the factories.

Markets Of The World

Breadstuffs.

Toronto, Aug. 3.—Manitoba wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.38½ to $1.39; No. 2 Northern, $1.35½ to $1.36; No. 3 Northern, $1.32, on track lake ports.

Manitoba oats—No. 2 C.W., 62½c; No. 3 C.W., nominal; extra No. 1 feed, nominal, on track, lake ports.

American corn—No. 2 yellow, 86½c, on track lake ports.

Canadian corn—No. 2 yellow, nominal, on track Toronto.

Ontario oats—No. 2 white, 58 to 59c; No. 3 white, 57 to 58c, according to freights outside.

Ontario wheat—No. 2 Winter, per car lots, $1.10 to $1.12; do., new, $1.02 to $1.04, according to freights outside.

Peas—No. 2, per car lots, nominal, according to freights outside.

Barley—Good malting barley, nominal; feed barley, 60c, according to freights outside.

Buckwheat—Car lots, nominal, according to freights outside.

Rye—No. 2, nominal, according to freights outside.

Manitoba flour—First patents, in jute bags, $7; second patents, in jute bags, $6.50; strong bakers', in jute bags, $6.30, Toronto; in cotton bags, 10c more.

Ontario flour—Winter, 90 per cent. patents, $4.60, seaboard, or Toronto freights in bags.

Millfeed—Car lots, delivered Montreal freights—Bran, $27 per ton; shorts, $29 per ton; middlings, $30 per ton; good feed flour, $1.90 per bag.

Country Produce.

Butter—Choice dairy, 22 to 23c; inferior, 19 to 20c; creamery prints, 27 to 29c; do., solids, 26 to 28c.

Eggs—Straight stock, 21 to 22c per dozen, in case lots, and selects, 23 to 24c.

Poultry—Chickens, yearlings, dressed, 16 to 18c; Spring chickens, 22 to 25c; fowl, 14 to 15c.

Cheese—15½c for large, and at 15¾c for twins. Old cheese, 21½ to 22c.

Provisions.

Bacon—Long clear, 14 to 14½c per lb, in case lots. Hams—Medium, 18 to 18½c; do., heavy, 14½ to 15c; rolls, 15 to 16c; breakfast bacon, 20 to 23c; backs, plain, 22 to 23c; boneless backs, 24 to 25c.

Lard—Pure lard, tubs, 11¾ to 12¼c; do., pails, 12 to 12½c; compound, tubs, 10 to 10¼c; do., pails, 10¼ to 10½c.

Baled Hay and Straw.

Straw is quoted at $7 a ton, in car lots, delivered on track here.

Hay—No. 1 hay is quoted at $18 to $19; No. 2 at $15 to $16.

Business in Montreal.

Montreal, Aug. 3.—Corn—American No. 2 yellow, 89 to 90c. Oats—Canadian Western, No. 3, 62c; extra No. 1 feed, 62c; No. 2 local white, 61½c; No. 3 local white, 60½c; No. 4 local white, 59½c. Flour, Man. Spring wheat patents, firsts, $7.10; seconds, $6.60; strong bakers', $6.40; Winter patents, choice, $6.25; straight rollers, $5.60 to $5.80; do., bags, $2.65 to $2.75. Rolled oats, barrels, $6.25; do., bags, 90 lbs., $2.90 to $3. Bran, $26 to $26.50. Shorts, $28. Middlings, $33 to $34. Mouillie, $35 to $40. Hay, No. 2, per ton, car lots, $20.50 to $22. Cheese, finest westerns, 14c; finest easterns, 13¾c. Butter, choicest creamery, 27¼ to 27½c; seconds, 26¼ to 26½c. Eggs, selected, 26c; No. 1 stock, 23c; No. 2 stock, 20½c. Dressed hogs, abattoir killed, $13.50 to $13.75. Pork, heavy Canada short mess, bbls., 35 to 45 pieces, $29; do., short cut back, bbls., 45 to 55 pieces, $28.50. Lard, compound, tierces, 375 lbs., 10c; wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 10½c; pure, tierces, 375 lbs., 12 to 12½c; pure, wood pails, 20 lbs. net, 13 to 13½c.

Winnipeg Wheat.

Winnipeg, Aug. 3.—Cash quotations:—Wheat — No. 1 Northern, $1.32¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.29¾; No. 3 Northern, $1.24¾. Oats—No. 2 C.W., 58c; No. 3 C.W., 55c; extra No. 1 feed, 55c. Barley—No. 3, 73c; No. 4, 68½c; feed, 60c. Flax—No. 1 N.W.C., $1.39½; No. 2 C.W., $1.36½.

Minneapolis Wheat.

Minneapolis, Aug. 3.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.53¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.40¾ to $1.50¾; No. 2 Northern, $1.35¾ to $1.47¾; July, $1.39; September, $1.07⅝. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 78½ to 79c. Oats—No. 3 white, 50 to 51c. Flour and bran unchanged.

Duluth, Aug. 3.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.52; No. 1 Northern, $1.51; No. 2 Northern, $1.46 to $1.47; July, $1.51; September, $1.10¼. Linseed—Cash, $1.58½; July, $1.59; September, $1.60.

Live Stock Markets.

Toronto, Aug. 3.—Best heavy steers, $8.25 to $8.75; butchers' cattle, choice, $7.75 to $8.35; do., good, $7.35 to $7.50; do., medium, $6.75 to $7.25; do., common, $5.25 to $6; Butchers' bulls, choice, $6.75 to $7.50; do., good bulls, $6 to $6.50; do., rough bulls, $5.25 to $5.75; butchers' cows, choice, $6.75 to $7.25; do., good, $6.50 to $6.75; do., medium, $5.25 to $6.25; do., common, $4.50 to $5; feeders, good, $6.50 to $7.50; stockers, 700 to 900 lbs., $6.25 to $7.25; canners and cutters, $4 to $5.25; milkers, choice, each, $65 to $95; do., common and medium, each, $35 to $50; springers, $50 to $95; light ewes, $6 to $6.50; do., bucks, $3.50 to $4.50; yearling lambs, $6.50 to $8; spring lambs, cwt., $8 to $10.75; calves, $4 to $10.50; hogs, off cars, $9 to $9.15; do., fed and watered, $8.75; do., f.o.b., $8.40.

Montreal, Aug. 3.—Sales of the best steers were made at $8, and the lower grades sold from that down to $6, while butchers' cows and bulls brought from $4.50 to $6.50 per cwt. Best lambs offered at $9, and the more common ones at $8, while sheep sold at $4 to $5.50 per cwt. The demand for calves was good at prices ranging from $3 to $15 each, as to size and quality. Hogs steady. Sales of selected lots were made at $9 to $9.50 per cwt., weighed off cars.

INTERNED GERMAN BOATS HAVE TURNED AROUND

A despatch from New York says:—The War News Strategy Board of Brooklyn scented in the shifting of six German steamships at Pier 33, South Brooklyn, another attempt of the detained fleet of the Kaiser to make a "dash for the open." The marine superintendent of the Hamburg-American Line said it was true that the ships, including the President Grant, the Hamburg and Koenig Wilhelm the Second, had turned end for end in the dock. Some of them had been nearly a year in dock, and the metal of the pier had badly deflected the compasses. The object of turning the other sides of the pier was to readjurt the compasses to some extent.

KAISER ASKED POPE TO MEDIATE

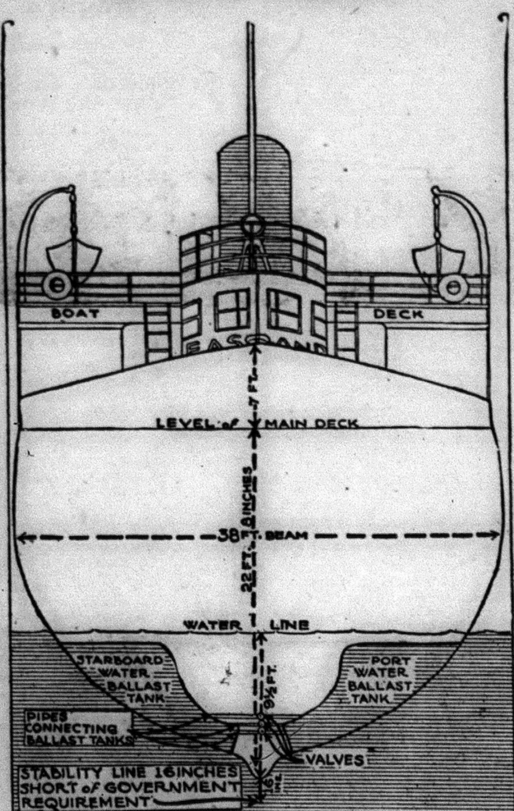
Holy See Declined Proposal Because of Condemnation of German Submarine Warfare

A despatch from Rome says:—It is learned here that the Minister of Prussia accredited to the Holy See, who recently has been living in Switzerland, has conveyed to Pope Benedict a proposal from the Kaiser suggesting that the Holy See offer to mediate between Germany and the United States and promising to abide by the Pope's decision if mediation should be accepted.

It is further reported that the Pope replied that he was unable to offer mediation because he resides in a belligerent country where Germany's representatives cannot come, and because of condemnation of submarine warfare, he could not pass upon a matter involving its justification.

The Pope called attention to the fact that as the Holy See was neutral it could not assume the arduous task of settling controversies between the powers. He suggested, therefore, that the Kaiser submit the question to The Hague Tribunal.

HOW EASTLAND VIOLATED RULE.



Steamship men state that an imaginary line, known as the stability line, which keeps the steamers upright, was only four inches deep on the Eastland. These same men said the Government required this line to be 20 inches. On the majority of the lake steamers this line is 32 inches. On the larger steamers, which make the Georgian Bay trips, the line is 42 inches, preventing any possibility of a tipover.

ONLY REMAINING HOPE OF THE TURKS

Intimation Any Such Plan Will be Nipped in Bud by Surprising Move of Allies

A despatch from Athens says:—Enver Pasha issued an extraordinary message to his troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula before the last big attack. It ran thus:

"Soldiers, you will fight with all your strength. At least you will resist as long as possible, for I can promise you within a month's time I shall be able to send you to your homes. The life of Serbia cannot now last longer than a month. Within that time the German armies will crush her and will come to our aid."

I learn that great pressure had been put on the Germans by the Young Turks to fulfill the promise to send German armies through the Balkans to the assistance of the Turkish forces. The Young Turks regard the achievement of that plan as the only hope for the Turkish Empire in Europe. A prominent military expert who has just completed a tour of the Balkan States, and who latterly has been in Austria, expresses to me the belief that such an effort will be the next great move on the part of the Austrians and Germans. Should this cross move be made it will have immediate and important results in this corner of Europe. It would be unwise to give details which are within my knowledge, but I think I may be permitted to say that counterbalancing events are moving rapidly and the enemy's plans may quite possibly be nipped in the bud by a surprising move of which the public should hear at an early date.

NO MORE GIFTS OF TOBACCO

French Government Cannot Undertake to Effect Delivery.

A despatch from New York says:—Hereafter the hardships of the French soldiers at the front will not be lightened by the occasional gifts of cigars, tobacco and cigarettes which have been sent to them in the past by kindly-disposed Americans.

The French postal authorities have informed the authorities here that they are unable to effect the delivery of the smokes to the soldiers or the prisoners of war in France. In consequence it has been found impossible to collect from the addresses the Customs charges to which all such gifts sent from abroad are liable in France at present.

CHECK SPY EXODUS FROM GREAT BRITAIN

A despatch from London says:—A closer check on possible spies is indicated in an official notice published in England to the effect that travelers from the United Kingdom to Scandinavian countries will not be permitted to leave this country on or after August 10th without special permit from the Home Office. This restriction applies to British subjects as well as neutrals, with the exception of soldiers and sailors.

NO COTTON RESOLD IN NEUTRAL PORTS

A despatch from London says:—The Foreign Office denied a statement published recently that American cotton seized by the British authorities is being reshipped to be resold in neutral ports.

INVISIBLE AEROPLANES LATEST GERMAN PLAN

A despatch from Amsterdam says: Germany possesses invisible aeroplanes, according to the Cologne Gazette. The wings are made of a clear transparent material called cellon, which is the invention of a German engineer named Knaubel. Cellon, which is manufactured from cellulose and acetic acid, is tough, pliable and non-inflammable, and is used instead of canvas. A machine covered with cellon is said to be virtually invisible above an altitude of 3,000 feet. Herr Knaubel made his first experiments with the material two years ago.

War Campaigns.

A calculation made years ago brought out the fact that rather more than a third of the period between 1141 and 1815 was spent in wars between France and the inhabitants of Britain. In the 23 distinct campaigns, spread over the 674 years, 188 years were spent in struggles between France and England, and, after the Union of the Crowns, 64 years were occupied in wars between France and Great Britain. The Union thus involved Scotland in 64 years of conflict with her former partner in the "Auld Alliance." These particulars are gathered from a volume entitled "The Progress of Glasgow," published several years ago by the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce.

In the Middle Ages people in England wore the beaks, or points of their shoes so long that they encumbered themselves in walking, and were forced to tie them up to their knees.

Germany May Not Answer U.S. Note

A despatch from Berlin says:—A careful study of the German attitude towards the last American note justifies the conclusion that the note, in all probability, will not be answered at all.

If an answer is sent it will not be to argue any questions of principle, but to suggest a possible means for arranging indemnities. Any steps that the Government may take depend to a large extent on the German conception of the tenor of the American note to England.

PERSONS OF NOTE.

Anecdotes and Facts About People Whose Names You Know.

On an occasion Lord Fisher may be seen walking in St. James's Park, London, with his wife. Very simple in his habits of dress, he is partial to a double-breasted coat and a flat hat, similar to that popularized by Mr. Churchill. These warm, sunny afternoons he likes to uncover his head, and then one notices the stiff, white hair has a tendency to fall on the forehead in a Napoleon-like projection.

The late Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was probably the Statesman who smoked the most cigars in the course of a day; in his case the damage was done not by the number he smoked as by the strength of the leaf of which they were manufactured. Mr. Fred Terry, until he was stopped by his doctor, had a way of going in for chain smoking—that is to say, he lit one cigar from the stump of the one before it, and so on.

When the average man comes across Sir Edward Carson, the new British Attorney-General, with his trim, erect, sturdily-built figure, he is apt to forget that the great lawyer and Ulster patriot is sixty-one years of age. He certainly does not look more than fifty. This impression is accentuated by the free-and-easy way he dresses, for nearly always he comes to the House of Commons in a double-breasted lounge suit and a bowler hat.

In retirement Lord Haldane will probably turn again to literature. He has written some of the most notable essays on philosophical criticism of the day, and students of philosophy would welcome further contributions from him.

Not only has Lord Charles Beresford offered the Admiralty the benefit of his advice and experience from time to time, but he has been over to the Front, and narrowly escaped death. Once having seen the popular seaman with his square figure, it is impossible to mistake him, and when the House is sitting, and he strolls on occasion into the Outer Lobby, a whisper usually goes round the waiting crowd at the barrier: "That's Charlie Beresford!"

Lord Derby is easily the most popular peer in the North of England. A man of great initiative and will, he says what he means, and telling the people the truth he finds no difficulty in evoking a steady response. There is a curious resemblance in his writing to that of Sir Edward Grey, but in general characteristics a wide gulf separates them.

It was commonly anticipated that Mr. Edwin Montagu, who is back again at the British Treasury as Financial Secretary, would be saved for the Ministry, if not for the Cabinet. He is remarkably clever at finance, and in addition he has enjoyed for years the privilege of the Premier's friendship, spending many week-ends with him. Like Mr. Austen Chamberlain, another financial expert, he affects the monocle.

Back again in England, Major F. E. Smith, who takes office for the first time as British Solicitor-General, will probably surprise his friends once more by his insatiable love of cigars. He smokes, as a rule, a dozen long Coronas a day, and one of the important duties of his clerk has been to see that a full case went to the Law Courts each day for his use—one cigar to be smoked during the luncheon hour, and another directly the Court rose. Thence onward the Coronas went in quick succession.

ROYAL YEAST
MAKES PERFECT BREAD

FIRST BORN CHILDREN.

Not So Well Endowed As His Younger Brother or Sister.

It has been noticed that in many countries crime and the lack of moral restraint seems increasing, in spite of the advantages of civilization. Some students of the subject have noticed that this seems especially the case in those countries where small families are the rule.

One theory is that in families of one child the parents are apt to spoil their offspring, and give him all he wants, causing him to grow selfish, and think too much of self.

Other observers maintain that the younger children of a fair-sized family are more sturdy and usually more clever than the first or second. This only holds good when the family is of a good average size, as the younger members of a very large one are likely to be deficient.

Professor Metchnikoff is one of those who hold the opinion that the first-born is not so well endowed as his younger brother or sister. Statistics seem to bear this out, and if we glance at some of the world's famous men, we shall find they were younger sons.

Neither the Earl of Chatham nor his famous son were first-born. Nelson was a fifth son, and Napoleon had elder brothers. Wagner was not the eldest of his family, and, coming to household names of the last few years, we find that neither Mr. Gladstone, the late Lord Salisbury, nor Lord Kitchener were first arrivals.

Stray Thoughts.

The worst kind of fool is the one who doesn't want to learn.

Courage is the yeast that causes a man to rise to the occasion.

There is a new way of doing almost everything except lovemaking.

A healthy loafer can easily ensure his life for more than it is worth.

An optimist is a man who smiles at kicks, and a pessimist is a man who kicks at smiles.

Apparently some men only use their heads when they want to butt into other people's affairs.

About the only thing some people put off till to-morrow are the unpleasant things they can say to-day.

If, when you are at the office you wish to make the time pass more quickly, all you need do is to get behindhand with your work.

Weaving was practised in China more than a thousand years before it was known in Europe.

ICE CREAM

(IT'S A FOOD)

The consumption of City Dairy Ice Cream is increasing every season. The local dealer has not the facilities, besides he makes so little that he cannot turn out a uniform Ice Cream. Discriminating shop keepers everywhere are selling City Dairy Ice Cream instead of their own make, and their patronage is increasing because City Dairy Ice Cream is better and the quality is uniform.

City Dairy

Look for the Sign.

TORONTO.

We want an Agent in every town.

August Shoe Sale

All Summer Shoes must go before the 1st of September. These Shoes consist of Oxfords in all kinds of leather, in all sizes and for people all ages.

4 pair White Canvas Oxford at 75 cts

20 pr. Kid and Patent Oxfords at $1.00

Several other lines at equally low prices. Any lady wearing a size three shoe can get a $4.00 shoe for $1.99. Come in and try them on.

THE BUSY CORNER **A. KINCAID**

G. T. R. Trains

Daily except Sunday

		A.M.	P.M.
Leave			
Madoc		7 15	3 30
Eldorado		7 25	3 40
Roslin Lake		7 38	3 53
Frankford		7 45	4 00
Trenton		8 00	4 15
West Huntingdon		9 10	4 55
Stirling Junction	Arrive	9 10	5 00
Belleville	Arrive	9 15	5 00
Leave		P.M.	P.M.
Belleville		12 10	6 30
Stirling Junction		12 04	7 03
West Huntingdon		1 00	7 08
Trenton		1 15	7 24
Frankford		1 35	7 30
Roslin Lake		1 37	7 41
Madoc	Arrive	1 50	7 50

THE

North Hastings Review

IS PUBLISHED

THURSDAY MORNING

AT THE

REVIEW PRINTING OFFICE, MADOC, ONT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One dollar and a half per year; one dollar per year, if paid in advance, or within thirty days.

No paper will be stopped until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher. A post office notice is not sufficient unless a settlement to the date has been made. Subscribers changing their address should immediately notify the publisher, giving old and new address. Subscribers outside the limits of the County must pay in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Transient advertising such as Legal Notices, Public Notices, Public Meetings, Municipal Advertisements, etc., inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line Nonpareil space for the first insertion and 3 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. All advertisements of this class measured from rule to rule and by the scale of solid Nonpareil, 12 lines to the inch.

Condensed advertisements of Estray Stock, Articles Lost, Found, or For Sale, Teachers Wanted, Situations Wanted, Help Wanted, To Let, Business Chances, and others of a like nature, not exceeding 12 lines Nonpareil, inserted at the rate of 50 cents for first insertion and 25 cents for each week afterwards. Ads. of this class must be paid in advance.

Any notice, the object of which is to promote the pecuniary benefit of any individual or corporation is considered an advertisement and must be charged as such.

Notices of Births, Deaths and Marriages will be charged at the rate of 25c. per insertion.

A. H. WATSON, Proprietor

MADOC, AUGUST 12, 1915

Consent Rule Abolished

According to official announcement by Senator Lougheed, Acting Minister of Militia, "My wife won't let me," will no longer be a barrier to would-be recruits in Canada. It has been decided that the regulation requiring married men to obtain the consent of their wives, and single men between the ages of 18 and 21, the consent of parents or guardians should be abolished, and a militia order to that effect will be promulgated. The order will also wipe out the provision that enabled a man in the overseas forces to purchase his discharge for $15.

Moira Lake News

Mr. Edwin Nayler is the guest of Mr. S. G. Holley.

Misses Murphy, Grant, Hendrys and Johnson, of Toronto, are camping at "Dunworkin" Camp.

Mr. Gordon Mounteer is the guest of Mr. Bruce Sills at Henderson's.

Mr. Chas. Culligan and Miss Culligan and Miss Culligan were guests of Mrs. Timmerman at "Cottage Cove" last week.

Misses Edna and Margaret Miller and Miss Wallace are guests at "Takeitezy."

Mr. and Mrs. McKinnon, of Ivanhoe, are camping at "Can-Yan Camp," Cottage Cove.

Rev. and Mrs. Benj. Tucker and son, Albert, spent Tuesday at "U Need A Rest," the guest of Mrs. T. Tumelty.

Mrs. G. F. Wright and son, Fred, of Trenton, were the guests of Mrs. Tumelty last week.

Misses Allison and Maneely are the guests of Mrs. T. Tumelty at "Cottage Cove."

Mr. and Mrs. E. Lancaster Visit Osalka

Mr. T. P. Lancaster, of Harvard, was the week-end guest of his brother, Mr. E. Lancaster, at "Osalka."

Mrs. J. A. Moffatt and daughter, Marjorie, of London, are the guests of the former's brother, Mr. E. Lancaster, at "Osalka" Camp.

The following were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. Maybee at "Restholme," Cottage Cove, on Monday, August 3rd:—Mr. and Mrs. Deeton and son, Lorne, of Belleville; Mr. and Mrs. Gruetzner and two daughters, Hilda and Nameoi, and Mrs. Gruetzner, jr., of Hanover; Mrs. H. Clarke, son and daughter, Belleville; Mrs. D. Thrasher, Belleville; Mr. Allen Hitchen, Misses Clare and Frank Hitchen, Belleville; and Master Thrasher.

Mr. Thos. Christie informs us that on Thursday afternoon he caught a fine lunge weighing 15 lbs. and measuring 40 inches. Mr. Christie was "still" fishing and had just made a cast with a large frog and at once he had a strike. After a very strenuous tussle Mr. Christie informs us he landed the fish by tipping the edge of the boat down to the edge of the water and sliding him over and then held him in by sitting on him.

Gilmour

Miss Nellie Greenlee, of Toronto, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Greenlee for a few weeks.

Mrs. J. Martin, of Detroit, Mich. is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Dafoe.

Mrs. A. Potter, of McCrae visited her sister, Mrs. R. Dafoe for a few day's last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Dafoe visited her mother last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Baker, Mr. M. Baker and sister Stella are spending the holidays camping at Salmon Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Karney have returned after a week's camping at McCrae.

Springbrook

Our pastor is back again at his work after a three weeks' vacation. Rev. Mr. Saunderson took his work here during his absence.

Mrs. Fred Taylor is very ill but we hope for an early recovery.

Misses Alma Gammage and Flora Horstead, of Chatham, spent a few days at Mr. F. Taylor's.

Mrs. B.W. Kemp and Master Elmer, of Ottawa, spent the week-end with friends here.

Mrs. W. Potts and children, of Trenton, spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. T. Morgan.

Misses Ella Forde and N. Green, of Havelock, spent a few days of last week at G. H. Green's.

Mr. J. Tanner, of Belleville, spent the week-end with relatives.

Miss Mabel Tanner, of Harold, spent a few days with Miss A. Morgan.

Miss Emma Heath spent the week-end with her sister, Mrs. C. Morgan.

Mr. Maitland Houghton, of Trenton, is visiting at Mr. L. Mason's.

No Review for next two weeks.

MANY THOUSAND FARM LABORERS WANTED

FOR HARVESTING IN WESTERN CANADA

"GOING TRIP WEST" $12.00 TO WINNIPEG | **"RETURN TRIP EAST" $18.00 FROM WINNIPEG**

GOING DATES

August 19th and 26th—From Kingston, Tichborne Jct., Sharbot Lake, Renfrew and East in the Province of Ontario and Quebec, including intermediate stations and branches.

August 21st and 26th—From Toronto, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and East in the Province of Ontario, including intermediate stations and branches, but not East of or including Kingston, Tichborne Jct., Sharbot Lake or Renfrew.

August 24th and 28th—From Toronto and stations West and North in the Province of Ontario, but not including stations on line North of Toronto to Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

For full particulars regarding transportation west of Winnipeg, etc., see nearest C.P.R. Agent, or write—

M. G. MURPHY, District Passenger Agent, Can. Pac. Ry., TORONTO

The Globe

CANADA'S NATIONAL NEWSPAPER

$3.00 per year

"The War Summary"

Almost from the very day the great European war began in August last, the outstanding feature in Canadian journalism covering the conflict has been "The War Summary" daily on pages 1 and 2 of THE GLOBE. In the concisest possible form the writer has given his readers a pen picture of the developments in all parts of the world. While the details of the movements along the extended frontiers have not been overlooked, the readers of THE GLOBE have been enabled to follow intelligently and with confidence the general outlines of the stupendous conflict. "The War Summary" of THE GLOBE is reproduced daily by several papers throughout the Dominion.

The Editorial Page

THE GLOBE on its editorial page has striven to place before the public in proper perspective the broad background of the titanic struggle. This series of articles has attracted the attention not only of the Canadian people, but of leading men and journals in all parts of the world. The causes leading up to the war, the elements entering into its conduct, and the results likely to flow from the cessation of hostilities have been dealt with in that bold and clear-cut form characteristic of THE GLOBE'S editorial page.

News Service

The above features, in addition to a cable and letter service from the front unmatched in Canada, have placed THE GLOBE far in the lead of Canadian papers, and partly explain the phenomenal increase of 33 1-3 per cent. in THE GLOBE'S circulation during recent months.

Other Features

The sporting pages, the financial and commercial page, the woman's pages, etc., etc., with the additional pages in Wednesday's issue devoted to "Farm and Country Life," are maintained at a high standard of excellence, a standard that has justified THE GLOBE in its title of Canada's National Newspaper, and has given it by many thousands the largest circulation of any morning paper in the Dominion.

Local and City Papers

By all means take your local paper, but in the field of metropolitan newspapers THE GLOBE unquestionably offers you the greatest value to be had in Canada. Order it to-day. 25 cents per month—one dollar for four months—three dollars per year.

THE GLOBE, Toronto.

P.S.—According to Lord Kitchener, the big war has only begun.

Germany's Torture Chamber

Revelations That Will Rouse the World

The following are some extracts from the report of Lord Bryce' Committee of Investigation appointed by the British Government to enquire into the German Outrages.

The torpedoing of the Lusitania is among the least of Germany's crimes.

The lust and cruelty of the German soldier, as countenanced by the Kaiser and set forth in the evidence of the witnesses hereinafter quoted, break upon the world as a new and awful revelation of the absymal depths to which the human heart can sink.

The stories are true; every word of them. The evidence was all taken in England, and the witnesses were carefully cross-examined as to their facts, so that no exaggeration might be allowed to enter.

In the ensuing columns it has only been possible to quote a portion of the witnesses whose evidence was taken.

But the stories they tell—reprinted from the Government report, with a few appropriate words of introduction and comment, to aid clearness and brevity—convict the German Army of the foulest deeds ever committed on earth by man or beast.

They are tales that will make the blood of Britishers boil!

And they will do more than that. They will sound a clarion call to arms in the ears of every man who is fit to hold a gun. The Germans are not beaten yet. Their strength seems as exhaustless as their cruelty. And they are confidently looking forward to a day when they shall carry their abominations into the heart of Britain.

One last word. It's all very well to say, "We'll hang the Kaiser! We'll make Germany pay in full for these horrors!"

But until the German nation is beaten utterly we cannot punish her or call her ruler to account.

It is for the men of Britain to say whether the Kaiser—the vilest scoundrel in the history of the race, as the evidence shows—and the army of Apaches that he leads shall be punished or go free.

SAW HIS BABY BEHEADED

About sunset one evening a young Belgian living in the little village of Pepinster set out for a short cycle run. He had been riding about a quarter of an hour, and the time was passing very pleasantly when the sound of guns smote heavily upon his ears. He had no idea that the Germans were in the neighborhood. Leaving his cycle he struck across the fields and soon approached a farmhouse. Just as he reached the latter the youth saw a body of about a hundred Germans suddenly debouch from the road and make their way towards the premises.

Dashing into the farmhouse the youth found the farmer, his wife, and child, two men, and a servant girl in the kitchen and warned them of the approach of the enemy. Hardly were the words out of his mouth when the Germans entered the door.

The unspeakably horrible scenes that followed must be left to the youth himself to describe. They form one of the mort appalling dramas of crime that ever human eyes beheld.

"The Germans knocked at the door of the kitchen and we all rushed out into another room and hid in the dark. The farmer's wife, who had a baby in her arms which she was suckling, was not quick enough to get away and she did not escape with us into the room.

In order to get to the room next to the kitchen we had to go outside the house and come round by another way. This brought us around to a sort of dairy where they made the butter.

"This dairy had no door into the kitchen, but there was a small window.

"As I looked into the kitchen I saw the German's seize the baby out of the arms of the farmer's wife. There were three German soldiers, one officer and two privates. The two privates held the baby, and the officer took out his sword and cut the baby's head off. The head fell on the floor, and the soldiers kicked the body of the child into a corner and kicked the head after it!

(To be Continued)

Many Thousand Men Required

For the Harvest in Western Canada

Thousands of men will be required from Ontario to help in the great work of harvesting the Western crop, and practically the entire task of transplanting this great army of harvesters to the West will fall to the lot of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Excursions from points in Ontario to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will be run, and special trains operated, making the trip in about thirty-six hours and avoiding any change of cars or transfers.

"Going Trip West," $12 to Winnipeg.

"Return Trip East," $18 from Winnipeg.

Consult C. P. R. agents regarding particulars in connection with transportation west of Winnipeg.

GOING DATES

August 19th and 26th—From Kingston, Tichborne Jct., Sharbot Lake, Renfrew and East in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, including intermediate stations and branches.

August 21st and 26th—From Toronto, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., and East in the Province of Ontario, including intermediate stations and branches but not East of or including Kingston, Tichborne Jct., Sharbot Lake or Renfrew.

August 24th and 28th—From Toronto and stations West and North in the Province of Ontario, but not including stations on line North of Toronto to Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

For full particulars regarding transportation West of Winnipeg, etc., see nearest C.P.R. Agent, or write M. G. Murphy, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

SPECIALS--for this Week--ONLY

3 dozen Men's Blue and White Overalls with Bib and Elastic Braces, sizes 32, 34, 36 and 38, waist measure. Regular price 90c.

On Sale, this week Only, per pr. 69c.

5 dozen Men's and Boy's Wash Ties, in light colors. Regular 15c to 25c each.

On Sale, this week Only, 2 for 25c.

GEORGE WEST

A Most Complete Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES

Men's Patent, Gun Metal

and Tan in Lace and Button

Ladies' Empress

in Button, Lace and Pumps

Williams' Solid Leather Boots

for Hard Wear.

L. F. MORRICE

MADOC PHOTO STUDIO

Some of the Leading Features

in the Policies of

The Policy Holders Mutual Life Ins. Co.

of Canada.

Head Office - - Temple Building, Toronto

No Other Policy Nearly So Good

1. Premium rate from 10 to 25 per cent. lower than any other company in Canada for the same class of Policy.
2. Our Guaranteed Loan or Surrender Values are as good as the best.
3. Our Policies participate in the profits of the Company; all dividends are paid to you in cash, yearly, after the third year.
4. Every policyholder has the privilege of a thorough medical examination every year at the Company's expense.
5. Total abstainers are insured in a class by themselves, and will receive the larger profits their good habits insure.
6. This is a strong mutual Company, with all the security of a full Government Reserve, one vote in the management of your Company with every $1,000 of insurance.
7. Premiums may be paid yearly, half-yearly, quarterly or even monthly, at your convenience, without consulting the Company.
8. Free insurance for face value of Policy, for a specific term of years after the third year in force, if you are sick or are unable to pay premium, etc., etc.

A. H. Watson, Madoc, Local Agent

SMOKERS, ATTENTION!

You will find our stock of

Case Pipes, Cigars and Tobaccos

The Best we have ever had. Now is the time to buy.

See Our Cigars and Pipes.

VANDERVOORT'S

BARBER SHOP

Harvest Time is Here

And we have a full line of

Forks, Fork Handles, Rakes, Scythe Snathes, Scythes and Stones.

We also handle the reliable

Deering Binder Twine

again this season. Get your supply in time.

Screen Doors and Window Screens, Fruit Jars in all sizes. Also a good stock of Four on hand. Prices right.

Vandervoort Bros.

Phone 60R2 Eldorado, Ont.

Willard's Chocolates

They have a Charm of Flavor all Their Own

We honestly believe they are the most deliciously facinating and satisfying Chocolates made. Try Willard's Chocolates, you will like them better than you ever liked Chocolates before.

Sold in Bulk and Package Form

Vince's Popular Drug Store, Madoc

A Practical Business Training

Is essential to the young man or woman who is desirous of making a success in any line of business.

Since 1888 Albert College has fitted many of our most prominent men with the fundamental and practical knowledge necessary to a commercial life.

Albert College

Has eleven well-balanced courses to select from. It is non-sectarian in educational matters although under Methodist auspices.

Illustrated, descriptive calendar and terms on request.

Fall term commences on September 6th.

Albert College, Belleville, Ont.

E. N. Baker, D.D., Principal.

74 Acre Farm to be Sold At Once

Big Island

Well situated in prosperous agricultural district in the Township of Sophiasburg, Prince Edward County. Thirteen miles from Town of Picton: School and Church less than one mile, and R.M.D. to farm. In good state of cultivation. Farm fronts on Bay where stock get water all season. Land is level, clay loam, boundary fences, cedar rails, and wire fences dividing fields. Buildings consist of two-story brick house and frame barn somewhat out of repair. The present excellent crop is proof of the fertility of the soil. The property will be sold on unusually easy terms.

For further particulars, Apply Box 230, Madoc.

I Have a Full Line of

Fruits

Apples

Pineapples

Cranberries

Oranges

Lemons

Figs

Dates

Evaporated Apples

Prunes, etc.

A. McBAIN

To the Public

We Sell Parisian Sage, and we Know the Guarantee is Genuine

PARISIAN SAGE, the quick-acting hair restorer, is guaranteed—

To stop falling hair,
To cure dandruff,
To cure itching of the scalp,
To put life into faded hair,
To make harsh hair soft and luxuriant,
To make hair grow, or money back.

It is the most delightful hair dressing made, and is a great favorite with ladies who desire beautiful and luxuriant hair. Large bottle only 50 cents.

Rierdon's Red Cross Drug Store

To the Public!

This is to notify the people of Madoc and surrounding country that I have purchased the cleaning and pressing business of M. R. Waring, and am prepared to do all work pertaining to this line. Call and see me.

W. N. DONALDSON.

Attention Customers!

Did you ever stop to consider that you can save money by buying your Clocks, Watches and Jewelry from me.

Engraving done free on all goods bought from this store.

Watch and Clock repairing done promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.

Thos. Tucker,

Jeweler and Optician.

The Latest From the Front

Since the opening of the Great European War last August the cable service of The Globe, Toronto, has attracted attention from one end of Canada to the other owing to its completeness and reliability. Every day the cable news is condensed and interpreted on the front page under the title of "The War Summary." This feature makes plain and intelligible what would otherwise be confusing to the reader. The Globe maintains its position as "Canada's National Newspaper," as is proven by the fact that its circulation of 87,000 is much larger than that of any other morning paper in the Dominion.

Elsewhere in this issue appears an advertisement of The Globe, offering the paper sent to any address in Canada for $3.00 per year. A special clubbing offer of The Globe, Daily, and The Review one year for $3.75 is now made, thus ensuring the best metropolitan daily and the best local paper at a cut rate.

—Horses for sale. Apply to T. W Christie. 25-tf

—Will exchange a 10-acre Fruit Farm in Creston, B.C., for farm lands in Hastings county. Apply to Box 74, Madoc. 52

HOME NEWS GOSSIP CHAT

No Review for next two weeks.

Mrs. Aymer, of Toronto, is the guest of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Nayler.

Mrs. Wm. Dingman, of Picton, is renewing acquaintances in town this week.

—WANTED.—Girl for general housework. Apply St. Lawrence Hall. 32-1p

Rev. A. E. and Mrs. Smart are holidaying at the latter's home in Kingston.

—Fishing Tackle, Rods, Lines and

Miss Olive O'Riordan is visiting her sister, Miss Helen, in Napanee this week.

Mrs. T. Bulpit left last week for an extended visit to her son in Moosejaw, Sask.

—Pure Paris Green at G. A. Rollins'.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Caverly, of Toronto, are visiting at the home of Mrs. Jos. Caverly.

—FOR SALE, CHEAP.—Second-hand Typewriter, a bargain. Inquire at Review Office. 32-tf

FRUIT BULLETIN

The Lawtonberry season in the Niagara District is about over. A few excellent Plums—Washington, Gage, etc.,can now be had. Some good early Peaches are ready. Housekeepers should watch for coming important Niagara District Fruit Bulletins.

Mr. Ewart Maiden, of Belleville, has been the guest of Mrs. Wm. Orr for the past week.

Miss Enid Fraser, of Odessa, is visiting her brother, Dr. Fraser, and other friends this week.

Mrs. MacNabb, of London, was the guest of Mrs. Bulpit and Mrs. Wellington last week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Short and family, of Springbrook, spent Sunday of last week with Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Blair.

"Rough on Rats" clears out rats, mice, etc. Don't die in the house. 15c. and 25c. at Drug and Country Stores.

Mrs. John Elliott and little daughter, Ruth, of Saskatchewan, are spending a few weeks with relatives in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Knox, of Bowmanville, were guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. Knox, this week.

—New stock of Wedding Stationery and Wedding Cake Boxes just arrived. Prices reasonable. Review Office.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McBain and little son, of Peterboro, were guests of the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John McBain, over Sunday.

For Sale at a Snap—1 McLaughlin Surrey, 1 McLaughlin Buggy, nearly new. FRANK SMITH.

The re-opening of Hart's church will be postponed until Sunday, August 22. Usual services at Hazzards and Queensboro on the 15th inst.

Mrs. R. H. Peters, of Kingston, and Mrs. J. Atkins, of Niagara Falls, Ont., were over Sunday guests of their son and brother, Mr. E. Rimeon.

—The I.O.D.E. are sending a box of jam next week to a hospital in France. Anyone wishing to contribute may leave their donation at the Armouries Monday afternoon, August 16. 32-1

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Blair, of Montreal, and Mrs. C. W. Thompson, of Stirling, spent a few days recently with their brother, Mr. W. K. Blair, of town.

—Any person wishing to attend the Madoc Model School for the term of 1915-16 should make application to the Department of Education, Toronto, before the 15th of August, 1915. 32-1

Mr. and Mrs. N. Aseltine had a sad call to Marmora on Thursday last to see their sick daughter, Mrs. Gordon Gray, and attend the funeral of her infant twins, Tillie Pearl and Harry Earl Gray.

—The Women's Patriotic League of Queensboro intend giving a ten cent Tea the third Thursday evening of each month beginning Thursday, August 19th. A good program will be provided.

Mr. A. Russell Wright, son of Mrs. Jas. Wright, of town, and a former Madoc boy, has enlisted in the 9th Canadian Mounted Rifles and gone to Sewell, Manitoba. He expects to leave this month for England.

—WANTED.—Man for barn work and chores. Apply St. Lawrence Hall. 32-1p

We regret to learn that Mr. Colin Ross, of the staff of Mr. B. O'Hara, has been suddenly called to Bury, Quebec, to attend the funeral of his mother. This is the third time in the last two or three years that Mr. Ross has received these sudden calls of death among the members of his own family. In the former instances and at different times it was his two brothers on whom the hand of death had been laid.

Correction

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the correction of the notice of posting of Voters' Lists for the Village of Madoc. All notices of appeals should be made by August 27th instead of August 28th as advertised.

No Review Next Week

In accordance with the time-honored custom among country newspapers of ceasing publication for two weeks during the summer, there will be no issue of The Review for the next two weeks, August 19th and 26th. The next issue of The Review will be September 2nd. The office will remain open for job work during the two weeks.

In the Churches

ST. JOHN'S.—Sunday next, August 15th, 11 a.m., Holy Communion and sermon. 7 p. m., evening prayer. Preacher, Rev. A. E. Smart.

Publisher's Notice

Hereafter no reading notice advertising any entertainment or anything by which money is to be made by any person or persons, will be inserted in The Review without charge. With the increased cost in connection with the publishing of a newspaper this step is necessary. In future the price for an insertion of such announcements will invariably be ten cents per line and there will positively be no deviation from this figure.

Startling Revelation

Among the twenty-nine Germans and Austrians whose applications for naturalization papers in Ottawa are now awaiting judicial consideration are two Germans who have described themselves under the heading of "occupation" as being members of the Canadian Ordnance Corps. Why Germans who have not yet taken out naturalization papers should be employed in handling Canada's guns and ammunition is a question both for the court and the Militia Department to consider. It may be noted that there are still in the Government employ in various Departments of State a number of German-born citizens, whose sympathies in the war are, to say the least, not decidedly pro-British.

—BUTTER PAPER Vegetable Parchment, in sizes for rolls or pound print. THE REVIEW Office.

BURN

'Royalite' Oil

In your Lamps and Oil Stoves

No Smoke, no Odor

15 cts. per gallon in barrel lots, (Heavy steel drums with taps, complete $6.00.)

M. W. Connor & Son

Phone 8, Durham st., Madoc

Hardware and Stoves.

Yes! We Have It

We carry a complete line of Patent Medicines from the oldest prepration to the latest discovery.

Hair brushes all kinds, from 25c to $2.00.

Tooth Brushes any size, texture shape desired.

Fine Toilet Soaps from 10c to 35c, to suit the most exacting.

Prescriptions and Recipes. These receive our careful attention and we are prepared with the best material.

Pure Drugs — Prompt Service — Moderate Charges

RIERDON'S Red † Cross Drug Store

PHONE 73

Successor to T. G. Whitfield.

In Memoriam

In loving memory of John Lester McGuire, who departed this life on August 9th, 1914. Gone but not forgotten.

WIFE AND DAUGHTERS.

Alexander Ray

Opt.D., Eyesight Specialist

Belleville

WILL BE AT

Blue's Hotel, Madoc

Tuesday Ev'g, Aug. 17, from 8 to 10 o'clock and next day, Wednesday, Aug. 18, from 8 a.m. until 2.30 in the afternoon.

All forms of impaired vision and obscure cases of eye-strain will receive expert attention. Invisible bifocals or near and distant vision in one solid lens a specialty.

Consultation Free

John Burkitt

has bough Frank Smith's stock of

Electric Wiring Supplies

Orders left at Mr. A. Kincaid's store will receive the most prompt attention

Farm Sale

In order to close an Estate there will be offered for sale by Public Auction on Tuesday, the 31st day of August, 1915, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon at the Court House, in the City of Belleville, the desirable farm property known as the Isaiah McKim farm, and being lot No. 19, in the 8th concession of the township of Thurlow, containing 200 acres more or less:

Upon said property is a good brick house, two large barns, drivehouse and other outbuildings, a good block of 30 acres of wood land is upon this farm in which is a considerable quantity of valuable hemlock and pine timber.

This farm is situated in a part of the country about 2½ miles northwest of Plainfield, schoolhouse close by, convenient to church and cheese factory.

TERMS OF SALE

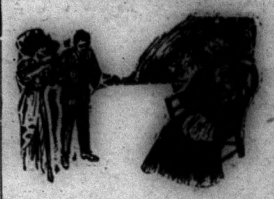
10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale and the balance thereof to be paid within 30 days thereafter.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Henry A. Rowe, executor of Isaiah McKim estate, Belleville, R. F. D. route No. 2, or to F. S. Wallbridge, Barrister, Belleville.

F. S. WALLBRIDGE,
Vendor's Solicitor.

29-4

Kodak



It's the Little, Intimate, Everyday Home Scenes, that make up the Home Story we would like to keep.

The Kodak will keep just that picture story for you. The taking will be fun in itself.

Kodaks $7.00 and up.

Brownie Cameras $1.00 to $12.

Geo. F. Maybee

Jeweler and Optician

McIntosh Bros.

GREAT SALE

This month is your opportunity to secure the greatest values ever offered in

Summer Dry Goods, Men's Furnishings, Smallwares

China, Glassware, Toys, Doll, Graniteware

Don't miss these Bargains. No room here to mention the many money-saving values. Come in and see them for yourself.

McINTOSH BROS.

About the Household

Vegetable Dishes.

Vegetables supply salts and acids that are much needed to keep the system in healthy condition. And especially in warm weather, when a surfeit of meat is undesirable because it gives more heat than the body needs, vegetable dishes that are hearty enough to take the place of a meat dish, for the main course at luncheon or for a dinner course, are desirable. The wise housekeeper makes vegetables serve two purposes, now that they are inexpensive and abundant—she makes them a means of reducing the size of food bills and a means of giving health to her family.

For luncheon a vegetable loaf, made according to the following recipe, is very good. Soak two cupfuls of fine bread crumbs in a cupful of milk for an hour, then add two beaten eggs, two cupfuls of ground pecan nuts, half a teaspoonful of summer savory, half a teaspoonful of salt and pepper and celery salt to taste. Press the mixture into a greased pan and bake for half an hour, basting frequently with butter. Use about half a cupful of melted butter in this basting, which really consists in pouring the butter over the top of the loaf. Turn out on a platter, garniah with parsley and serve.

Cheese and creamed cabbage are delicious prepared like this: Soak a young cabbage, head down, in cold water for an hour, so that any insects or worms will be dislodged from its leaves. Then boil it until tender and chop and drain it. Take about two cupfuls of it and put it in alternate layers with a thick cream sauce in the shell of an Edam cheese. Season the sauce well and put it into the oven until the sauce bubbles. Then serve. There will be just enough cheese flavor from the shell.

To prepare tomatoes and eggs on toast, melt about two tablespoonfuls of butter in a skillet and fry a small onion, chopped, two or three minutes. Then add two cupfuls of cooked tomato and six minced olives. Bring to the boiling point and add six beaten eggs, and cook until thickened sufficiently. Season with salt and cayenne pepper and serve on slices of hot buttered toast.

Steaming Is An Art.

Steaming is an unappreciated art. In steaming both meat and vegetables all the juices and valuable food elements are retained and not wasted in the water, as in boiling. Steaming does not seem to heat up the kitchen so much on the hot summer days as having the oven running for roasting.

For steaming, prepare the chicken as for roasting, tying the wings and legs close together, and rubbing with salt and pepper; do not stuff. Fill the boiling pan about half full of boiling water; place the chicken in a shallow pan three by three and one-half inches in height, as in this way all the juice is saved for the gravy or sauce. Place this pan in the steamer. Be sure that the boiling pan and steamer fit very closely, so that every puff of steam may be doing its full duty.

Another variation is to steam the chicken until it is tender, then dismember, and fry as if it were a spring chicken. Dip each piece in flour and fry in butter, and it is easy to fool the most fastidious judge of good fried chicken.

We are continually reading warnings about wasting the mineral salts of vegetables by our usual careless methods of boiling; we set the helpless vegetable adrift in a sea of boiling water, and then, when all the valuable elements (such as phosphorous, calcium, and iron) are boiled out, and the flavor of the food thereby reduced, the vegetable is reduced—a mere hollow shell of its former self, with all its life-blood extracted—and served to us, while the rich salts and flavors find an untimely end by being poured down the kitchen sink.

In steaming, all this is avoided. Physicians always recommend baked potatoes for children and invalids, because they are most digestible. Steamed ones are just as good, if not better, for the steaming renders the starch absolutely soluble.

Steamed carrots are a revelation to people who say they never eat carrots because they have no taste. Spinach, likewise unpopular, unless served with vinegar or lemon or something "to give it a taste," will be found to possess a decided flavor. Asparagus is delicious when steamed.

Indeed, everything which can be boiled can be steamed, and it is a much more economical as well as a practical method.

Household Hints.

Polish a dining table with melted beeswax, rubbed on with a soft cloth.

Put a pinch of salt into water in which cut flowers are placed and they will last longer.

To clean a clogged drain pipe, pour down some kerosene and follow it immediately with boiling water.

Remove acid stains from scarlet woollen goods with weak pearl ash water.

Lemon juice added to the water in which rice is boiled improves the flavor and makes it beautifully white.

A little turpentine put into a copper boiler will help to whiten clothes and will prove an economy both in soap and labor.

For a nice "pick up," this is good: Cut rounds of thin bread, butter them and heap with grated cheese. Brown lightly in the oven and serve at once. They are good with salad for luncheon or Sunday night supper when the salad course is a hearty one.

A gold chain may be made to look very bright by dipping it in a cup containing one part of ammonia and three parts of water.

A little vinegar rubbed on the steel parts of an oven door, no matter how badly tarnished with the heat, will brighten it at once.

When roasting a piece of meat the surface should be seared quickly in a hot oven to prevent the juices from escaping. After it has begun to brown reduce the heat and with a long-handled spoon dip the fat which has collected in the bottom of the pan and pour over the meat. If the meat is basted in this way every 10 minutes it will be more juicy when finished.

Peaches never make a firm jelly that will retain its shape when turned from a mold, but no jelly is more delicious for cake fillings. For jelly select peaches not quite ripe enough for eating. Rub off the down with a rough cloth, cut in pieces, saving pits. Cover with water and cook slowly, closely covered, until the fruit is perfectly soft. Turn into a jelly bag and hang to drip. When the juice is all extracted measure and allow to every pint of juice a pound of sugar and the juice of a lemon. Set the sugar in the oven to heat, and place the liquid uncovered over the fire. Cook steadily 20 minutes, add the heated sugar, stir until dissolved, cook five minutes, then strain through cheesecloth into glasses.

THIRD UNIVERSITIES' COMPANY

There are many men in Canada who are anxious to go and play their part in the Great War, who are willing to go as officers, but from want of adequate military training, or for other reasons, are unable to obtain commissions. There are other men who would prefer to join the ranks simply because they realize the enormous responsibility of the wastage of life which results from the bad leadership of an improperly trained officer.

Some of these men hesitate to go in the ranks, merely because they are uncertain of finding the congenial companionship of men of similar training and tastes.

Now, there is an organization in Canada exactly suited to the requirements of such men, and its existence should be brought clearly to the notice of every young man in Canada.

The Universities of Canada are working loyally together to raise company after company, and to send them overseas to reinforce as units that famous regiment, the Princess Patricias Canadian Light Infantry.

These companies are composed of men from the Universities of Canada, the friends of such men, and broadly speaking, from men of that type.

It must be clearly understood that they are not all University men, for there are bank clerks, lawyers, architects, engineers, ranchers and others, and it has been found that such men pull well together and enjoy military life to the full. If the existence of such a force was known throughout the length and breadth of Canada, there would be no difficulty in recruiting a full company within a week.

The First University Company, under the command of an excellent leader, Captain Gregor Barclay, has been for some time in England. An eminent military authority has declared this to be the finest company which has ever sailed from Canada.

The Second University Company was composed of men of a splendid type and was embarked recently at Montreal.

The Third Universities' Company (and note that the plural is deliberate) is recruiting with fair rapidity and there is every hope that it will reach the high mark of success attained by the first two companies.

There is certainly no difficulty in obtaining officers, but it is harder to find picked men for Sergeant-Major, Company Quartermaster-Sergeant, Platoon Sergeants and Section Leaders, on whom largely rests the success of the Company. Indeed, Canada needs chiefly a training school for non-commissioned officers.

The general principle is followed of giving commissions to well qualified men from the University or from the district which furnishes the recruits.

The West has certainly been a great recruiting ground for the Universities' Companies, and the men have proved themselves good soldiers, well disciplined and efficient, with fine physique. It is hoped that the Maritime Provinces will rival the West in furnishing recruits. Indeed, in the Second Company, men doubtless Canadians, came to join from Oklahoma, Arizona and Missouri.

A recruit can be examined medically and attested in his own district, and transportation will be provided to Montreal.

All information can be obtained from Captain A. S. Eve, 382 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, the headquarters of the successive companies.

The newspapers and publicity agents, by their voluntary aid freely given, have shown themselves to be the most efficient means of furnishing recruits, but we ask every reader to help the men to join the Company they are looking for, and the Company to find the m[illegible] required.

RUSSIAN PORT IN POSSESSION OF GERMANS

The above view is of the harbor of Libau, in Baltic Russia, showing the Russian vessels taken by the Germans when they occupied the place. In the foreground is seen a German torpedo boat flotilla.

HEALTH

Pimples on the Face.

There are various kinds of pimples which affect the face, and all are decidedly objectionable. One form specially afflicts young people of both sexes between the ages of 14 and 20, who are naturally sensitive to their appearance, and who become often very depressed at the resistance of the trouble to the remedies the doctor advises. They need never worry; with a little patience all will come right. This complaint, technically termed acne, usually disappears spontaneously when full growth is reached; even when no particular treatment has been followed.

The best thing these boys or girls can do is to bathe the face night and morning for ten minutes in very hot water; then rub it dry with the roughest towel they can procure. Before this, any blackheads should be carefully squeezed out with thumb and finger. They must take all the exercise possible in the open air, and eat plenty of fruit and well-cooked vegetables. Also the bedroom window should be a little open at night. In every way they should study to lead a quiet, regular, wholesome life—the safest and cheapest insurance policy for old age. Pimples later on in life generally signify unwholesome living in some way—mostly in the way of abusing alcoholic drinks. Some reform in the personal habits is indicated as a rule; though occasionally pimples, as well as boils and carbuncles, spring merely from such an undreamt-of source as bad drinking-water. If these troubles do appear mysteriously the first step to be taken is to have the cistern overhauled and properly cleansed. And the second is to eat plenty of fresh fruit and green vegetables. It is well always to avoid salted meats, salt fish, bacon, pork; with highly spiced food of any kind.—A Physician.

Tuberculous Meningitis.

This disease is caused when the tubercle bacillus attacks the brain. Although adults sometimes have it, it is usually a disorder of childhood, and it is most common in children under ten years of age who belong to families in which there is a tuberculous tendency. The symptoms of meningitis often declare themselves with what seems great abruptness, but the history of the case will generally show that there has been a period of failing health and strength of several weeks' duration. The child loses his appetite and is fatigued after the least exertion; he often complains of headache and grows irritable.

Although the child is constantly drowsy, his sleep is restless, and disturbed by night terrors or gritting of the teeth. Presently all the symptoms grow more severe, and there are paroxysms of vomiting. Indeed vomiting that occurs independently of eating is very suggestive of this trouble. The headache grows more violent, and is sometimes so agonizing that the child screams from the pain; often there are convulsions. The temperature may rise to 102 deg. or 103 deg., but the pulse is rather slow. This lack of agreement between the temperature and the pulse is characteristic of tuberculous meningitis, and it enables the physician to distinguish it from other diseases that in some ways it resembles.

This stage of the illness is succeeded by another, in which there is less headache and no vomiting, but which is characterized by dullness and then stupor, which after some days becomes coma, from which the child cannot be roused. In this final stage the pulse and breathing are very rapid and irregular, and convulsions may be continuous. Most of the patients die in a state of deep unconsciousness.

Tuberculous meningitis must be considered as an almost universally fatal disease, and since that is the case, parents cannot give too much care to children who are suspected of having a tuberculous constitution. It sometimes follows in the train of the infectious diseases, especially whooping cough and measles. Sometimes it is caused by unskillful interference with tuberculous joints or glands in the effort to heal them. Only expert physicians should be permitted to undertake that sort of treatment. — Youth's Companion.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, AUGUST 8.

Lesson VI. The Kingdom Torn Asunder—1 Kings 12. 1-24. Golden Text, Prov. 16. 18.

I. Rehoboam Takes Counsel of the Elders (Verses 6, 7).

Verse 6. With the old men, that had stood before Solomon—Solomon valued good counselors highly (see Prov. 11. 14; 15. 22; 22. 6). These men were much advanced in years, as they were the counselors of Solomon, Rehoboam's father. Rehoboam was forty-one years old when he began to reign (1 Kings 14; 2 Chron. 12. 13). These men probably were at least seventy years old.

7. If thou wilt be a servant unto this people—That is, listen to the popular clamor. This at least would have been expedient and, therefore, in the opinion of the elders who were close to the people, wise.

II. He Rejects Their Counsel and Advices With the Young Men (Verses 8-11).

8. Young men that were grown up with him—Men of Rehoboam's own choosing, and hence in mind and attitude like him. It was natural for him to place their view and advice above that of the elders. These younger men were the privy counselors of Rehoboam, just as the elders were the privy councilors of Solomon. Rehoboam, doubtless, asked the advice of the elders in deference to the regard of the people for the wisdom of his father Solomon, and in the hope that they would agree with him.

11. Whips . . . scorpions—In despotic countries scourging men to induce obedience is not unknown. There is, however, no record of Solomon ever having chastised his people in this way. Just as "my little finger is thicker than my father's lions" is metaphorical, so is the expression of chastisement with whips and scorpions. Some define "scorpions" as "whips having laden balls at the ends of their lashes with hooks projecting from them." The Romans had such a whip or rod. Perhaps one was used on Paul (see Cor. 11. 25). Others suppose the term to refer to the thorny stem of the egg plant, which, when used as a whip, leaves an irritating wound. These figures of speech are sufficient to show what kind of a burden Rehoboam's young friends advised him to place upon his people. Their advice suited Rehoboam's haughty spirit, and he was not long in deciding upon his course of action.

III. He Adds to the Yoke of the People (Verses 12-16).

16. What portion have we in David—David had been able to unite the tribes of Israel. Rehoboam's conduct brought about a division. These words of the people, which express their intention to revolt, are very like the words of Sheba, the son of Bichri, who carried on the revolt against David after Solomon's death, and are a clear indication of the spark of tribal jealousy which had never been put out.

To your tents, O Israel—A rallying cry (see also 2 Sam. 20.1). The words literally mean, "Go to your homes and prepare to protect yourselves. We shall have to fight for our rights."

See to thine own house—The tribe of Judah was now all that was left Rehoboam. He must look to it for support.

The Swiss reckon that their cupola fort on the St. Gothard, manned by 200 artillerymen, could easily hold the pass against an army of fifty thousand.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

Camps and hospitals for prisoners of war are prominent features of Germany to-day. They number 247, some of which contain between 10,000 and 20,000 prisoners. The latest information gives the number of prisoners interned as 900,000.

The lot of the prisoner is something like that of a Mexican peon or a Virginia slave in the old slavery days. He has a sort of communal life. He is not confined to a cell, but his freedom of movement is restricted to a camp compound.

If he chooses labor, he is sometimes contracted out to an employer for a pittance of 12 or 25 cents a day. He is fed and clothed and housed by people who grudge him the scraps they fling him, and his lot is an unenviable one.

A neutral correspondent in Germany has written an interesting account of these prisoners' camps. It is usually surrounded by a high wooden fence, surrounded in turn by an outer bristling web of double barbed wire. Between the two fences there is a passage for the guard. Along one side run the guard houses and offices, the kitchens, canteens, bath houses for the prisoners, and then the prison barracks proper. There are no windows, only skylights in a sloping roof. On a layer of tarred paper wooden berths are built along the walls, leaving room for a passage in the middle. This is in the newest camps; in other camps prisoners sleep on sacks filled with wood shavings, which are raised up along the walls during the day.

Food regulations are much the same in all camps. The basis for the distribution of food is 2,700 calories (heat units) declared by German science to be necessary for the maintenance of a tolerable existence.

This is administered in a form of black bread and soup, a diet which gives the Canadian prisoner an acute sense of starvation. If he has money he is allowed to buy extra food and tobacco in a canteen. The prisoners themselves do the work in the kitchens, serve the food and perform all the other menial tasks in the camps. They are allowed to amuse themselves as best they can by primative theatricals and some games.

"When I asked how they were treated," says this correspondent, "I received conflicting answers. One general conclusion, I drew, however, namely, that many are without friends to send them gifts of food, clothing and other necessities. I was much impressed by the desirability of one central organization for the distribution of gifts to British prisoners."

Such an organization is to be found in the Red Cross of which thousands of grateful prisoners of war can say with truth, "I was in prison and ye came unto me."

The concern of the Red Cross is, however, primarily with the wounded. It is only the overflow of its treasury that is can devote to prisoners of war.

The Canadian Red Cross has a special department in London, which has been sending 300 parcels a week to prisoners' camps. This amount is, of course, insufficient, but it can only be increased by an increase in public subscription.

A year ago the detention of a dozen Canadians in a peon camp in Mexico would have set Canada in a blaze of indignation. In spite of the many claims on the publics' purse it is to be hoped, however, that the thousands of Canadians now languishing in Germany, will not be forgotten.

If you wish to "Come Unto Them" in their prison, you can do so by means of the Red Cross.

Subscriptions should be sent to 77 King Street East, Toronto.

Hat bows affected by rain can be freshened up in the following easy and practical manner without taking them off the hat: Take large iron spoon, warm it over a gas stove or lamp with the concave side toward the heat. When the spoon is sufficiently hot, put it in the bows and pass the parts over the arched side of the spoon. Before the ironing, brush and clean the ribbon thoroughly, slightly dampen the bows, and afterward they appear just like new.

BIG DEARTH OF ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

OVER 50,000 SOLDIERS MAIMED ALREADY.

1,000 Amputation Cases in One Hospital That Has Been Filled Fifteen Times.

One effect of the ravages of war has been a call from Europe for American artificial limbs. George E. Marks, one of the leading American manufacturers of artificial limbs, recently returned from a trip to England and France, having been invited there to confer with leading surgeons, and his report indicates there is now a tremendous opening in the European markets for legs and arms made here.

England, France and Russia have not enough makers of artificial limbs in their dominions to suply 10 per cent. of the number required. France seems to appreciate this condition more keenly than the other countries involved in the war, and it was from France that the calr came to Mr. Marks to go over and see what arrangements could be made to meet the situation.

"In Paris and its suburbs," said Mr. Marks, "there were a month ago 15,000 soldiers who had lost one or more limbs, and many of these were waiting for prothetic treatment. Mind you, that does not include the number in the remainder of France. It is by no means an exaggeration to say that with the war not yet a year old, the number of soldiers with amputated limbs in all the belligerent countries already is not short of 50,000.

1,000 Maimed Soldiers.

"I visited a number of the hospitals in England and France, and conferred with many of the surgeons. I was taken by the distinguished surgeon, Dr. Tuffier, of the Maison-Blanche Hospital, some 12 miles out of Paris, and there I saw in one enclosure, 1,000 soldiers on whom amputation had been performed. Some had lost a leg, some both legs, some one arm, some both arms; and I saw one poor fellow both of whose legs and hands had been shot off.

"The Maison-Blanche is a hospital of considerable size, and is used exclusively for soldiers who are convalescing after an amputation. It has 1,00 beds, and I was told that it had been filled fifteen times since the war began. This is only one of many hospitals in France whers patients who have experienced amputation are cared for.

"The artificial limb manufacturers of France are few and their product is archaic. The maximum output of all the artificial limb makers in France is not more than 100 limbs a month, so I was told, and it takes a French manufacturer from three to five months to fill an order. His limited equipment being now overtaxed, and most of his regular employes now being in the army, there is now no prospect of an increase in the output.

"French surgeons realize that the French maimed can be better equipped and be more fully restored to their ability to resume their former functions by American artificial limbs than by any other kind. French soldiers who are thus supplied will be able to return quickly to their homes, while those who choose to remain in the service can perform clerical work, taking the places of able-bodied men who will thus be released for the front.

Suggests Relief Scheme.

"The French are asking that American artificial limb factories be established over there so that the demand may be met on the spot, but I do not believe that it would be practicable for an American manufacturer of any proportions to establish a factory in France that would be commensurate with the demand. It would require too much time and expense. In my opinion a better plan is for each hospital in France to appoint as many surgeons, nurses, or wardens as possible to measure the soldiers for artificial limbs and send the measurements to the United States, and when the limbs are sent over to have the same measurers adjust them. Neither measuring nor fitting is difficult, as full instructions are issued. We ourselves will undertake to guarantee both construction and perfect fit.

"The method I suggested to the French surgeons is the one adopted by the Panama Canal Commission in supplying artificial limbs to employes who were maimed during the construction of the canal, and was found to be entirely satisfactory. If this method is adopted by the European countries, the maimed soldiers will be equipped in the quickest possible time."

A Test of Lunacy.

It is said that in a certain lunacy asylum one of the tests applied to find out if a patient is sufficiently recovered to be discharged is to give him a broom and put him in a room with a water-tap turned full on. If he proceeds placidly to sweep up the water without turning off the tap his standard of intelligence is not deemed to be high enough.

The Alberta and British Columbia fruit convention at Calgary adopted a resolution calling for reduction in minimum weight of express car-loads.

MMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little ones Baby's Own Tablets, or in a few hours he may be beyond cure. These Tablets will prevent summer complaints if given occasionally to the well child and will promptly cure these troubles if they come on suddenly. Baby's Own Tablets should always be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine as good and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

GERMANY AFTER THE WAR.

She Will Find Herself Hopelessly Crippled.

When the European war closes Germany will find it necessary to resume relations with other countries, says the New York Journal of Commerce. No nation in this age can maintain an independent economic system; and Germany least of all nations has sought to do so. When she resumes trade relations her danger will be that with current means of providing for the restoration of usual business relationships upon the necessary scale, she will find herself hopelessly crippled. She cannot look with success to her past sources of supply in London and Paris, and she is likely to find relatively little aid available in the neutral countries. Germany now depends, practically entirely, upon her own internal resources, both of current manufactures and of capital. Outsiders cannot determine exactly how rapidly she is trenching upon either, and residents of the country, as already noted, are deprived of the usual standards of comparison. Her leaders, under these conditions, are likely to come to the end of her strength without much warning, and unexpectedly, both so far as their own people and the outside world are concerned. When the German nation does thus reach the limit of its endurance for the present, recovery is likely to be much slower and more difficult than in the case of other countries. The "economic laws," which are said by some to have been successfully overridden by German organization and combination, have a way of reasserting themselves. German conditions after the war are likely to furnish a striking illustration of the way in which this process makes itself effective.

CLEMENCEAU'S DINNER PARTY.

Told the Guests That It Had Been a Joke on Them All.

The distinguished French politician, M. Clemenceau, is known as one of the most determined men in France, and nothing ever puts him out or ruffles his temper. When he was Prime Minister he very neatly squashed a practical joke that some anonymous person wished to play upon him. This would-be wit sent out a large number of invitations to people all over Paris to a big dinner at M. Clemenceau's house. A few days later M. Clemenceau was surprised to receive letters from absolute strangers accepting his "kind invitation to dinner," and thanking him most cordially. Instead of writing to these people to tell them that there had been some mistake, M. Clemenceau at once realized that someone had been playing a trick on him, and he gave orders for a dinner on the date in question, and it was duly held. Everything was done on the most lavish scale, and throughout the meal M. Clemenceau's unknown and wholly undistinguished guests were simply bursting with pride to think that they had been invited to the table of such a famous man. But M. Clemenceau had a little surprise for them which he kept until the last course had been eaten. He then rose gravely and told his astonished guests that their presence there was really due to a choice little joke which had been perpetuated by some person unknown. After that the disappointed guests hastened to depart as quickly as they could.

CHANGE THE VIBRATION

It Makes for Health.

A man tried leaving off meat, potatoes, coffee, etc., and adopted a breakfast of fruit, Grape-Nuts with cream, some crisp toast and a cup of Postum.

His health began to improve at once for the reason that a meat eater will reach a place once in a while where his system seems to become clogged and the machinery doesn't work smoothly.

A change of this kind puts aside food that is slow to digest and takes up food and drink of the highest value, already partly digested and capable of being quickly changed into good, rich blood and strong tissue.

A most valuable feature of Grape-Nuts is the natural mineral elements (phosphate of potash, etc.,) grown in the grains from which it is made. These elements are absolutely necessary for the well-balanced rebuilding of body, brain and nerves.

A few days' use of Grape-Nuts will show one a way to physical and mental strength well worth the trial. Look in pkgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." "There's a reason."

RUINS OF FAMOUS CHURCH NEAR WARSAW DESTROYED BY ARTILLERY

Photo Underwood & Underwood

This picture shows the famous Roman Catholic Church of Rokitno, in the government of Warsaw, Russian Poland, which was destroyed in the battle between the Germans and Russians during the week of Oct. 12-19, 1914. The Germans first shelled it, and then capturing the hill on which it is located, mounted guns in the partially ruined towers. The Russians in turn shelled the church, completing the wreck. The foundation of this church was laid in 1631, architects from Greece and artisans from Italy being brought to Poland to superintend the construction. It was not completed until 1890. It contains a thaumaturgic figure of the Virgin, which was not destroyed during the bombardment, and the peasants for miles about are now making pilgrimages to the ruins to gaze upon the "Miracle of the Sacred Shrine."

CIVILIANS WITH ARMIES.

Doctors, Nurses, Motorists, Mechanics, Interpreters, Telegraphers, etc.

That the British Expeditionary Force has attached to it almost enough civilians to make quite a respectable army in itself may surprise people who remember the attitude of the War Office towards newspaper correspondents and other non-combatants. It is a fact, however, that the services of a large number of civilians are utilized in various capacities at the front. The object in employing them is to avoid diminishing the fighting capacity of the troops engaged, the theory adopted being that a soldier should only be employed as a soldier, and that all other necessary work should be left to civilians.

This civilian force, however, consists mostly of French, although there are a certain number of British civilians doing duty with the British Army in France just now. The majority of these are members of the Royal Automobile Club, who are driving the cars which they have generously placed at the disposal of the staff. Other British civilians accompanying the forces are the doctors, surgeons, and nurses who are assisting military medical officers in the base hospitals.

There are a considerable number of other posts for which civilians are eligible. Among them may be mentioned the handling and despatching of stores, the loading and unloading of trains, the driving of baggage-wagons, and the repair of roads, etc. The other capacities in which civilians are employed just now with the army at the front include those of traders, culers, artificers, mechanics, guides, chauffeurs, interpreters, and so on; while a proportion also find work in the postal, telegraph, remount, and sanitary departments, and so forth.

The sanitary service of an army in the field is a very important one, and upon it in a great measure depend the health and comfort of the troops engaged. The personnel of such a department employs a considerable number of civilians. These are divided into separate squads, each under the control of a medical officer, and their work deals with the provision of fresh water and the destruction of refuse. The civilian element attached to the troops in the field just now also includes a considerable number of French Boy Scouts. They act as messengers, guides, orderlies, and so on.

Trust in Joffre.

Joffre, a hearty, hale, most wholesomely sane man, well around the corner of the sixties, imitates none of the traditional habits of great commanders. He does not dictate three or four telegrams and letters at once. He takes more than three hours a day sleep. He does not eat in a state of trance. Quite the contrary. He is a good feeder and a good sleeper. Regular meals and seven straight hours of sleep from nine at night until four in the morning are his routine. But in all the remaining 17 hours of the 24 the entire French army knows that "the old man" is awake.

As to the final result, not the remotest shadow of doubt for a moment crosses his mind. He is as certain of victory as he is of his existence. To every man in the French army he has imparted precisely this same confidence. And as it is in the army, so it is in the entire nation. "General Joffre knows we are going to win, therefore we know we are going to win." This is the beginning and the end of the French war creed.

$1,000 REWARD

FOR A CASE OF INCURABLE CONSTIPATION

To any person who cannot be cured of Constipation by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, the above reward will be paid.

No medicine gives such lasting satisfaction or effects such marvellous cures as Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Relief instantly follows their use. That blinding headache goes forever, that feverish feeling in the skin is soothed away, bilious fits and stomach disorders are stopped.

Don't be nervous about using Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they are mild enough for a child to use, yet certain and effective in action in the most chronic cases. Get a 25c. box to-day; they bring and keep robust good health.

PROSPERO GALVAN.

As Inquisitor for Austria Secured Information by Torture.

A hundred years hence women in Ala of Italy will still threaten unruly children with the "curse of Galvan."

Go into Ala to-day and ask any inhabitant of the houses that so gladly fly the tricolor what they know of Prospero Galvan, and you will see their faces blanch with hatred, if no longer with terror; because there is still with them, and will be so long as they and their children's children inhabit Ala, the spectre of the sworn torturer of Ala, the Trentino renegade, the sergeant of gendarmes, and the infamous instrument of Francis Joseph.

The square, brutal face; the narrow grey eyes, cold, piercing, and pitiless; the shaven head and the massive jaw, with its huge mandibles; the low forehead of the typical criminal, and the big pointed moustachios, will for many years be the nightmare of the people of the Val Lagarina. For this Galvan was a torturer by profession and instinct.

To him was entrusted the task of searching out those inhabitants of the district whose sympathies were with Italy. There is not a house which he has not robbed under pretence of searching for fugitives; there is not a family he has not blackmailed under threat of denouncing father or son or brother as "Italophil." He "made friends" of some families under pretence of being secretly on the Italian side (for he comes of a good Italian family), then haled the male members secretly and at night before a "commission of inquiry" at the headquarters of the gendarmery, and there flogged them to try and extract from them the names of Italophils. An army of spies was in his service, and he created an atmosphere of hatred, terror, and persecution. When war appeared inevitable he sent his wife and children into Switzerland because he knew that whosoever bears his name will meet with no mercy at the hands of any Italian of the Trentino.

Remonstrated With.

A minister of a rural parish in Scotland found one of his flock shooting a hare on the Sabbath, and remonstrated with him. "Macpherson, do you know what a work of necessity is?" "I do," replied Macpherson. "Weel, do you think shooting a hare on Sunday a work of necessity?" "It is that," said the parishioner. "How do you make that out?" "Well, ye see, meenister, it micht nae be oot on Monday."

ONTARIO DAIRY PRODUCTS.

A model dairy farm for the purposes of demonstrating rotation and the value of alfalfa and corn for ensilage will be one of the features of the Ontario Government dairy exhibit at the National Exhibition, Toronto. Mr. Geo. A. Putnam plans to locate the model farm in the southwest wing of the building and nearby will be another innovation, an exhibit showing the value of concentrated foods.

He expects to have an unusually large and representative showing of Ontario dairy products and intends making the exhibit as practical and instructive as possible. In this work he will have the assistance of several Government officials, who will be engaged in making a number of demonstrations, including the sediment test, cow testing, care and testing of milk and cream.

The Niagara Fall of milk will again be a feature, the flow showing the production of milk in the Province, and the proportions into which the total is divided for cheese and butter-making, city consumption, etc.

It has again been decided to distribute samples of Cheddar cheese and to demonstrate in a practical way the relative food value of dairy products.

The great success of the Quebec contingent in the butter section a year ago has stimulated the spirit of emulation among the people of the adjoining province and this year there has been a large increase in the number of requests for entry forms from the dairy schools all over Quebec.

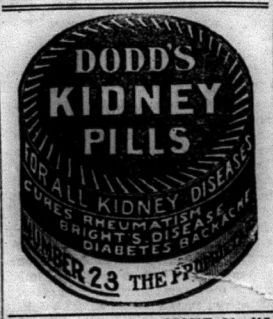
Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows

The Kaiser's Sneer.

The strained relations between the Queen of Italy and the Kaiserin no doubt had something to do with the hastening of Italy into the war. Victoria Emmanuel's consort has never forgotten the sneer of the German Empress when she married Italy's King. The Kaiserin had set her heart upon securing him for one of her sisters, but Victor Emmanuel would have nothing to do with any German princess and married Princess Helene of Montenegro, to the Kaiserin's intense chargin.

On the betrothal being announced, the Kaiser made one of his refined jokes to the effect that the Princess Helene's grandmother was but a street vagabond peddling chestnuts. The sneer delighted the Empress, who repeated it everywhere. In due time it reached the ears of the future Queen of Italy, and ever since the relations between the two courts, never very cordial, have been more or less strained.

Heroes have to wade through a job lot of trouble to get a reputation.



Harvesting the Crop.

According to C. P. R. advices there is likely to be a shortage of farm labor in the west in the fall. There are already over 100,000 of our Canadian young men under arms, and the war may demand more. Immigration is, of course, at a standstill. It will be impossible to get men from the east, where men are scarce, and in any case the west does not want men who, after the harvest, would be a burden on the people.

The question is, where will the men come from? The press is advising the farmers to hire men now and to hire them for a year in advance. There is, indeed, talk of a famine of unskilled labor in the fall. Many thousands of men, not merely from Canada, but the States, have left for Europe, since the war started. Where will the men come from, and particularly in view of the added acreage, which will mean more labor, as there is fully 30 per cent. of increase under cultivation? The States expects the largest crop in its history; and experts in the west insist that our crop, if the favorable conditions are maintained, will be the largest that we have produced. It is now the question of labor that is agitating the minds of the farmers. Several towns and municipalities have suspended their programme of public work in order that all the laborers possible should be on the land for the harvest.

Corns Cured Quick Applied in 5 Seconds

Sore, blistering feet from corn-pinched toes can be cured by Putnam's Extractor in 24 hours. "Putnam's" soothes away that drawing pain, eases instantly, makes the feet feel good at once. Get a 25c. bottle of "Putnam's to-day.

Forming an Irish Army.

One of the new branches of Kitchener's army in training now in a camp south of London is an Irish army, commanded by an Irish general. This is the first time in British history that such a force has been assembled. There have always been Irish troops in the British army, and sometimes they have even been in the majority, but hitherto the largest purely Irish unit has been theregiment. This is the first time that an entire division of Irish troops has been made up.

The "Irish Division," as it is technically known, received its first training on the soil of its native isle, and has only recently been brought to England. Soon after its arrival it was inspected by the King and Lord Kitchener, and the latter set his seal of approval by declaring it "one of the finest divisions in the new army."

The Substitute for Vodka.

Elimination of vodka from Russia has evidently started that immense nation tea-drinking. In February last the New York "Journal of Commerce" stated that the quotations were 8c to 10c a pound higher than they were a year previously, and that the Russians were buying all the India-Ceylons available. The price has been advancing ever since.

Arithmetically Described.

Jenks—So you and the Brayton girl are one?

Timson—That's what I thought when the parson married us, but I have since concluded we are ten.

Jenks—What do you mean?

Timson—She is one and I'm nought, my dear fellow.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, Etc.

Lands Are Re-Forested.

The Laurentide Company of Quebec, producers of pulp and pulpwood, is reforesting its non-agricultural cut-over lands. It is also importing reindeer from Newfoundland to see if they can take the place of dogs in winter wooda work.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

More or Less Shy.

Some people we know engaged a new maid, the same being exceedingly willing to work, but who was more or less shy on experience. The mistress noticed that her new maid seemed unfamiliar with finger-bowls, so she asked: "Did they use finger-bowls at the last place you worked?" "No, mum," answered Bridget, "they generally washed themselves before they came to the table, mum."

The Canary Islands are the tops of a great submarine mountain range.

There is one thing to be said in favor of the egotist; he never gets lonesome.

FARM FOR RENT.

IF LOOKING FOR A FARM, CONSULT me. I have over Two Hundred on my list, located in the best sections of Ontario. All sizes. H. W. Dawson, Brampton.

AGENTS WANTED.

McLAUCHLAN MADE $57 LAST week. House to house canvassing. Wonderful sellers. Either sex. Craigo Brothers, Niagara Falls, Ont.

NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE.

PROFIT-MAKING NEWS AND JOB Offices for sale in good Ontario towns. The most useful and interesting of all businesses. Full information on application to Wilson Publishing Company, 73 West Adelaide St., Toronto.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARMS FOR SALE IN THE County of Norfolk. Good choice. Prices ranging from $30.00 to $100.00 per acre. Terms reasonable. Apply R. W. Bartmann, Lynedoch, Ont.

DOGS FOR SALE.

RED, OR BLACK AND WHITE Cocker Spaniel puppies. Males $20, females $15. Airedales, males $25, females $15. St. Bernards, males $30. These are the best breeds for Canada. All pedigreed stock. Suitable for children or guard for the home. F. E. Stewart, Oakworth Kennels, St. Nicholas Building, Montreal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CANCER, TUMORS, LUMPS, ETC. Internal and external, cured without pain by our home treatment. Write us before too late. Dr. Bellman Medical Co., Limited, Collingwood, Ont.

Some Feat.

"He has a splendid memory."

"So?"

"Yes. He can even remember the names and faces of all his wife's cousins."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Altruistic.

Mistress—Why are you leaving us, Norah?

Cook—Well, mum, me reasons are unselfish wans. I want to give some other girl a chance at the joy of livin' with yez."

This is to certify that fourteen years ago I got the cords of my left wrist nearly severed, and was for about nine months that I had no use of my hand, and tried other Liniments, also doctors, and was receiving no benefit. By a persuasion from a friend I got MINARD'S LINIMENT and used one bottle which completely cured me, and have been using MINARD'S LINIMENT in my family ever since and find it the same as when I first used it, and would never be without it.

ISAAC E. MANN.

Dodged the Question.

Tramp—Please mum, I'm a Belgian refugee.

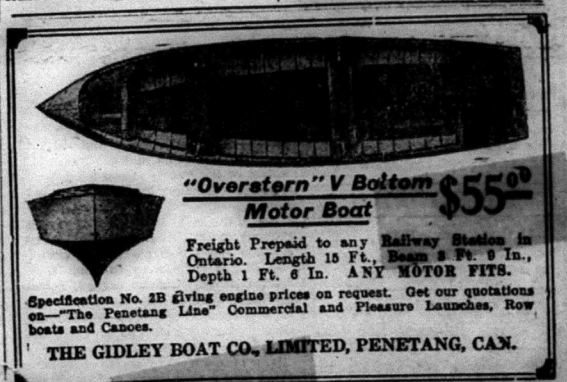
Lady—Are you? Mention a town in Belgium.

Tramp (cogitating a moment)—I would, mum, but they have all been destroyed.

PILES.

You will find relief in Zam-Buk! It eases the burning, stinging pain, stops bleeding and brings ease. Perseverance, with Zam-Buk, means cure. Why not prove this? All Druggists and Stores.—50c box.

Zam-Buk



"Overstern" V Bottom Motor Boat $55.00

Freight Prepaid to any Railway Station in Ontario. Length 15 Ft., Beam 3 Ft. 9 In., Depth 1 Ft. 6 In. ANY MOTOR FITS.

Specification No. 2B giving engine prices on request. Get our quotations on—"The Penetang Line" Commercial and Pleasure Launches, Row boats and Canoes.

THE GIDLEY BOAT CO., LIMITED, PENETANG, CAN.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements under this head, one inch space,—50c. first insertion, 25c. each subsequent insertion 10c. per month after first month

Boarders Wanted

Mrs. I. Kenny, St. Lawrence street, is prepared to furnish board and lodging. Terms reasonable. 32-3

Strayed

Four Spring Calves came on the premises of the undersigned about August 1st, 1915. Owners are requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away as soon as possible.

JOHN H. PARKS,
Lot 27, con. 7, Madoc.
32-3

For Sale

House and Lot on Elgin street, Madoc Village, the property of Elias Brown. For further information apply to

B. M. RICHMOND,
Box 201, Madoc.
32

For Sale

In the Village of Madoc, a frame House with good cellar and cistern. A good garden and greenhouse, garden bordering on creek. Possession September 1st. Apply to

JAMES WHITE,
Madoc.
28-tf

WANTED CREAM

We have again advanced our prices for good quality Cream. We could use yours. It will be worth your while to write us.

TORONTO CREAMERY CO., Ltd,
13 Church st. Toronto

For Sale

In Madoc Village, the Francis home, large brick house, frame woodshed, cellar, cistern, well and barn, 2 acres of land. Apply to

MRS. THOS. CLARE,
284 Albert st., Belleville
or to A. L. Connor, Box 31, Madoc. 30-3mp

Voters' List, 1915

Municipality of the United Townships of Tudor and Cashel, County of Hastings

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Sections 5 and 6 of the Voters' List Act the copies required by said section to be so transmitted or delivered of the List made pursuant to the said Act of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said Municipality to be entitled to vote in the said Municipality at elections for Members of the Legislative Assembly, and at Municipal Elections, and this said List was first posted up in my office at Millbridge on the 6th day of August, 1915, and remains there for inspection.

Electors are called upon to examine the said List, and if any omissions or errors are found therein to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

The last day for making appeals will be the 6th day of September, 1915.

WM. GLENNIE,
Clerk of the said Municipality.
Dated at Millbridge, July 10th, 1915. 32-1

Whytock Bros.

BUTCHERS

DEALERS IN

Groceries and
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MADOC — — ONTARIO

Aug. 28 **Canadian National EXHIBITION** Sept. 13
TORONTO

$150,000 IN PRIZES AND ATTRACTIONS $150,000

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Model Military Camp
Destruction of Battleships
Battles of the Air

MAMMOTH
Military Display
MARCH OF THE ALLIES

Farm under Cultivation
Millions in Livestock
Government Exhibits

THRILLING
Naval Spectacle
REVIEW OF THE FLEET

Belgian Art Treasures
Creatore's Famous Band
Biggest Cat and Dog Show

WAR TROPHIES

Field Grain Competition
Greater Poultry Show
Acres of Manufactures

One Thousand and One
New Things to See

REDUCED RAILWAY RATES
FROM ALL POINTS

On the Jungfrau

Story of a Slip of the Foot In a Snowstorm

By DWIGHT NORWOOD

There is a little town in the Bernese Alps called Grindelwald. It is occupied both in winter and summer principally by English people who go there for relaxation. A fine hotel furnishes accommodation for these pleasure seekers, who in winter skate on the rink attached to the hotel or glide over the crusted snow on skis. At 5 o'clock an English afternoon tea is set in the hostelry which is rather a luncheon than a tea and upon which the appetites of the guests, excited by the winter sports, are satisfied, half a dozen girls in Swiss costume serving the viands.

The summer season at Grindelwald is mostly devoted to climbing. There are mountains enough in the immediate neighborhood to furnish a field for the ambition of the most expert climbers. There are the snowy summits of the Wetterhorn, the Schreckhorn, the Finsteraarhorn, the Eiger, the Monch, the Silberhorn, but the queen of the range is the Jungfrau. Every summer some of these mountains are climbed by men whose heads are sufficiently balanced to enable them to make such an ascent and whose passion lies in ascending to giddy heights.

One night a young American named Harvey arrived at Interlaken, so called from being between Lake Brienz and Lake Thun in the region of the Bernese Alps. The rain was pouring down in torrents, making his introduction to a locality noted for its beautiful scenery anything but pleasant, and, to make matters worse, he was informed that the sun had not been seen there for two weeks.

But the next morning he was awakened by a ray of sunlight and, jumping out of bed, looked through a window. High in the heaven stood the Jungfrau, white as the moon after daylight of a morning. He was first impressed with the beauty and grandeur of the sight, then was seized with a desire to stand on the mountain's summit.

Harvey was directed to go to Grindelwald, which is not far from Interlaken by the narrow gauge cogwheel railroad. From there he could go by the same transportation to Scheidegg, still farther up in the mountains, at the base of the Jungfrau peak, where he would find guides who would conduct him on the ascent.

In the train were a party of Americans and a number of English people, some going as far as Grindelwald, while others would make the trip to Scheidegg and thence down to Lauterbrunnen and back to Interlaken.

On this trip Harvey made the acquaintance of a party of Americans, among whom were several young girls. One of these girls, a Miss Ada Rutledge, proved more attractive to the young American than the Jungfrau, and, though after reaching Grindelwald he was every day about to start for the ascent, it was a month before he made his final preparations for doing so.

Meanwhile a full fledged love affair had developed between him and Miss Rutledge. Love among persons who have nothing to do but enjoy themselves grows rapidly, and with this pair it galloped. Before the thirty days had passed they had plighted their troth.

Most of those at Grindelwald were English people, and among them was a young scion of a noble house, the Hon. Mr. Chidley. Chidley was at first attentive to Miss Rutledge, but when Harvey became devoted to her withdrew from a rivalry that appeared hopeless. Whether he was much smitten with her, whether his predisposition for her had any effect on the main incident of this story, has never become known.

When Harvey finally got away from Miss Rutledge, who was bobbing him from his desire to rise in the air as a weight holds down a balloon, the parting was accomplished by a party of climbers that was organized to make the ascent of the Jungfrau. The party consisted of four besides the guides, two Americans and two Englishmen, one of the latter being the Hon. Mr. Chidley. They were to go up during an afternoon to a clubhouse on the side of the mountain provided by an Alpine association, where they would remain till about 2 o'clock in the morning, when they would resume their climb.

The dangers attending mountain climbing are well known. Every year a number of climbers meet with accidents and add more graves to those in the cemetery devoted to the bodies of the killed. Naturally Miss Rutledge was solicitous with reference to her lover's safety and clung to him at their parting, loath to let him go.

Most of the guests at the hotel were outside to see the starting and waved a successful climb and a safe return, Miss Rutledge's handkerchief being the last to be withdrawn. The party reached the clubhouse before sunset and helped themselves to what they needed from eatables cached there, leaving money to pay for what they used. Then they threw themselves on the straw which was provided instead of beds.

It was more than an hour before dawn when they were awakened by their guides, who prepared such a breakfast as would be expected on such an expedition, not out of keeping with the straw beds. There is no exhilaration in turning out in the cold at 2 o'clock in the morning, and the climbers started on their march in a silence that was maintained till after day had broken.

It is by no means certain when a party undertakes to make an ascent that it will succeed. In this case it gained the summit and looked over the Alpine area, its various peaks forming a surface something like that of an ocean of gigantic billows. Harvey was delighted and impulsively resolved that if he lived long enough he would climb every important peak in Switzerland.

Man proposes and God disposes. This was destined to be his only mountain ascent.

In the descent first came a guide, then an Englishman, then an American. The fourth man was Chidley, the fifth Harvey, the sixth a guide, a rope passed from the first to the last bound around the body of each person.

When the party left the summit there was scarcely a cloud in the sky. Two hours later the sun was suddenly obscured, and the party was enveloped in a dense snowstorm. Much depended upon the first guide, who selected the route. He was moving cautiously when the man behind him slipped and fell. The third man was pulled off his feet, and the weight of the two combined threw the front guide. The strain of three fallen men was too much for the rope, which was held taut by the three rear men. It broke, and the front half of the party went down into an abyss.

Chidley, who was now front man, threw himself in the opposite direction from that in which the others had fallen. He fell into a depression some thirty feet deep, covered with snow, and dangled there, not knowing what was beneath him. Harvey and the rear guide fell on the opposite side. The rope held.

That night Chidley staggered into a chalet high up on the mountain and reported that he was the only member of the climbing party left alive. He said that after hanging several hours the rope between him on one side of a sharp ridge and Harvey and the guide on the other side broke and all had fallen. Chidley expected, he said, to go down into an abyss, but had only fallen some thirty feet into soft snow. As soon as the storm ceased he had found his way to the ridge and continued the descent alone.

Chidley was piloted to Grindelwald, where he told his story. The end of the rope about his waist showed evidence of having been cut by ice or a rock edge about four feet from his body. When asked if he believed that any of the others of the party had fallen on ground that would not necessarily bring death he said that the other side of the ridge was very deep and he had no hope that they could have survived the fall.

Miss Rutledge after the first paroxysm of grief insisted on joining a rescue party to go up the mountain and hunt for the others of the party or their dead bodies. All efforts to persuade her to remain failed. The party started soon after daylight in the morning, and she was the only woman with it.

Chidley was so enervated by the terrible experience through which he had passed that he expressed himself as unable to guide the rescue party to the scene of the accident. This set them all against him, for his guidance was essential. No effort could induce him to go, and they were obliged to content themselves with his pointing out the ridge from which the fall had occurred, which could be seen from the hotel.

The party, armed with ropes, food and stimulants, started up the mountain. On approaching the clubhouse a man was seen standing before the door looking down upon them. Then another came out and stood beside him. It looked as though at least two of the missing men had been saved. Presently these two men came down to meet the party. They were Harvey and the rear guide.

The relief felt by Miss Rutledge was too great to be concealed. She threw herself into Harvey's arms.

The men showed the end of the rope that had held them to Chidley. It had been cut with a knife. He could fray the end he carried away with him with a stone, but not the end next to Harvey. The two men had slid down several hundred feet into a pocket. The three men who had preceded them had gone much farther, but could be seen from a point near which they had fallen. Harvey and the guide, not being able to rescue them without ropes, had continued the descent and had stopped for food at the clubhouse.

The party proceeded to a lodge above the three men they sought and, having rope in plenty, assisted them up an ascent too steep and too slippery for them to climb, especially as one of the party had broken a leg. Having effected the rescue, all returned to the hotel at Grindelwald.

The Hon. Mr. Chidley saw them coming at a distance, counted them and knew that all had been saved. Moreover, they brought with them evidence that he had discovered how near he was to safety and had sacrificed two of them in his desire to insure it for himself. A train was leaving Grindelwald, and he left with it.

The reason why Harvey never climbed another mountain is apparent. In the first place, after his experience on the Jungfrau he had no desire to climb another mountain. In the second place, a Jungfrau in the person of Miss Rutledge, who became Mrs. Harvey, put her veto on his again doing anything of the kind.

FRUIT, THE GREAT PHYSICIAN

Healing Powers of Fruit Proved by "Fruit-a-tives"

The simple juices of apples, oranges, figs and prunes, when transformed into 'Fruit-a-tives' will relieve diseases of the *Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Skin.*

The truth of this statement has been proved in thousands of cases of Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and Chronic Headaches.

The enormous sales of 'Fruit-a-tives,' are the best proofs of the value *of this fruit medicine.*

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

Dates of Fall Fairs for 1915

Issued by the Agricultural Societies Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, J. Lockie Wilson, Superintendent.

Bancroft	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Belleville	Sept. 6-7
Brockville	Sept. 6-8
Cobourg	Sept. 29-30
COE HILL	Sept. 20-21
Frankford	Sept. 30, Oct. 1
Kingston	Sept. 28-30
London (Western Fair)	Sept. 10-18
MADOC	Oct. 6-7
Marmora	Sept. 23-24
Napanee	Sept. 14-15
Ottawa (Central Canada)	Sept. 10-18
Peterboro	Sept. 16-18
Picton	Sept. 21-23
Shannonville	Sept. 18
Stirling	Sept. 21-22
Tamworth	Sept. 9
Toronto (Can. National)	Aug. 28, Sept. 13
Tweed	Sept. 29-30

W. G. SILLS

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Heintzman Pianos
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Will Sell

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A Representative

Wanted for the Old Reliable

Fonthill Nurseries

To sell in Madoc and District.

A chance of a lifetime to do a big trade among the farmers in Fruit Stock as well as Ornamental business in the town.

Exclusive territory. Handsome free outfit. Highest commissions

Write for terms.

Stone & Wellington
TORONTO. 26-4m

Rates of Clubbing Offers

THE NORTH HASTINGS REVIEW will be sent for one year, to any address in Canada, to new, or paid-in-advance subscribers, at the following rates:—

WEEKLIES

Weekly Mail and Empire	$2.00
Weekly Globe	1.70
Weekly Witness	1.90
Weekly Sun	1.90
Family Herald and Weekly Star	2.00
Canadian Farm	2.00
Farm and Dairy	1.90
Canadian Countryman	1.50
Scientific American	4.60

DAILIES

Toronto News, with picture of Borden Cabinet	$3.00
Toronto Star	3.00
Mail and Empire	3.75
The Globe	3.75
The World	3.60

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Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

CONQUERED THE ALPS.

A French and Swiss Military Feat in the Fifteenth Century.

There is something ludicrous in the contrast between the lumbering artillery with which Charles VIII. of France crossed the Alps in the summer of 1494 and the big guns of today that are rapidly transported by railway from one point to another. Count Louis de la Tremoille won great favor in the eyes of the king by his success in conveying over the precipitous slopes of the Appennines the train of fourteen French cannon, each of which was usually drawn by thirty-five horses.

When the French commanders were facing their dilemma the Swiss came to their rescue. These mercenaries, by plundering a captured town in violation of the king's command, had fallen into disfavor. Being anxious to reinstate themselves in their employer's good graces, they proposed to harness themselves to the guns and to drag them over the mountain. The king promptly accepted their offer.

The master gunner, Jean de la Grange, arranged the technicalities of the undertaking, but La Tremoille supervised its execution. And to him was chiefly due the perfect success of this enterprise—the transport of fourteen enormous cannon over a pathless and precipitous mountain in the scorching July sun.

To prepare a way for the guns, says Winifred Stephens in her book, "The La Tremoille Family," trees had to be cut down, rocks exploded and the ground leveled. In all these works Count Louis personally took part. Clad only in doublet and hose, he worked in harness side by side with the Swiss and with his own hands bore over the mountains helmets full of heavy cannon balls. All the while, with characteristic French patience and cheerfulness, he was encouraging the soldiers by offering rewards to those who should first drag their gun to the summit and providing drink with which to quench the men's parching thirst. Thus encouraged by their heroic captain and inspired by the martial music of trumpet, fife and drum, inciting one another to new efforts by those curious cries that their descendants even today call over the Alpine valleys, the Swiss at length succeeded in dragging all the fourteen cannon up to the top of the mountain.

Then came the descent, which was even more difficult than the ascent had been, for the guns were allowed to go down by their own weight, and the Swiss, roped to the backs of them to steady their descent, were in danger of being carried away by the momentum of the artillery. To La Tremoille's carefulness it was mainly due that not one life was lost during this dangerous business. At the end of two days the count, burned by the sun till he resembled a blackamoor, triumphantly told the king that his artillery train had crossed the mountain and lay safe on the bowlder strewn bank of the river Taro.

A Whist Story.

When Lord Thanet was imprisoned in the Tower of London for the O'Connor riot three of his friends, the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Laval and Captain Smith, were admitted to play whist with him and remain till the lock up hour of 11. Early in the sitting Captain Smith fell back in a fit of apoplexy, and one of the party rose to call for help. "Stop!" cried another. "We shall be turned out if you make a noise. Let our friend alone until 11. We can play dummy, and he'll be none the worse, for I can read death in his face."

Eyeglass Insurance.

At the club I accidentally knocked off a man's eyeglasses, which splintered on falling. The man replied to my apologies, "Never mind, old chap, they're insured." He gets a new pair for nothing and his policy costs him 1s. 6d. a year. If it is possible to insure against twins and triplets, poor potato crops and the loss of one's keys, why not against the smashing of spectacles and eyeglasses?—London Mirror.

The Ostrich's Legs.

Although the ostrich has powerful legs and can kick like a mule, his limbs are very brittle and are easily broken. He has two toes on each foot, one being armed with a horny nail, which he uses as his principal weapon of warfare. When an unarmed man is attacked by one of these birds the chances are very much against the man unless he can climb a tree or jump over a five foot wall.

Density of the Earth.

The best determinations as to the density of the earth result in 5.66—that is, it is five and two-thirds times more dense than if composed of water. Granite has a density of 28; therefore the interior of the earth must contain enormous quantities of metals to bring its density as a whole up to 5.66.

Pa's Plan.

"Pa, I simply must marry a nobleman."

"I have a scheme that ought to suit everybody."

"What is it?"

"You marry a good American. Then if necessary, I'll buy him a title."—Kansas City Journal.

The Retort Courteous.

He (jealously)—I think you are getting too many flowers and boxes of candy from young Freshleigh. She (sweetly)—Do you? I had not believed thoughts of flowers and candy ever entered your mind.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Vainglory blossoms, but never bears.—French Proverb.

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